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Books on dog management are almost as numerous as there are dogs to manage, yet there is hardly any dealing with the subject purely from the Indian point of view. This book will therefore be warmly welcomed by dog owners in this country. Pat Sharpe, whose fifteen years' experience with dogs in all climes has made her eminently fitted to deal with the subject, is well-known for her work in connection with War Dogs in the Middle East, and broadcasts and Kennel notes in many parts of the world.

This book tells all about the care of dogs in health and in sickness, their breeding and training, and about all other matters that one will want to know.

YOUR DOG IN INDIA

YOUR DOG IN INDIA

BY
PAT SHARPE

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Dedicated to
“REE”



A Boxer who served till death her
mistress and her country.

Soon after the Creation a chasm broke open across the earth. Man was left on one side of it, the animal world on the other. The animals seemed undisturbed by this separation from Man—all except the dog. He whined and ran up and down, seeking a way across. At last Man saw him, and noticed the pleading look in his eyes.

"Come!" he cried.

The dog sprang across, but the chasm was too wide for him. He reached the opposite side only with his front paws, and hung there struggling vainly to get up.

Then Man put out his hand and pulled the dog up to safety beside him.

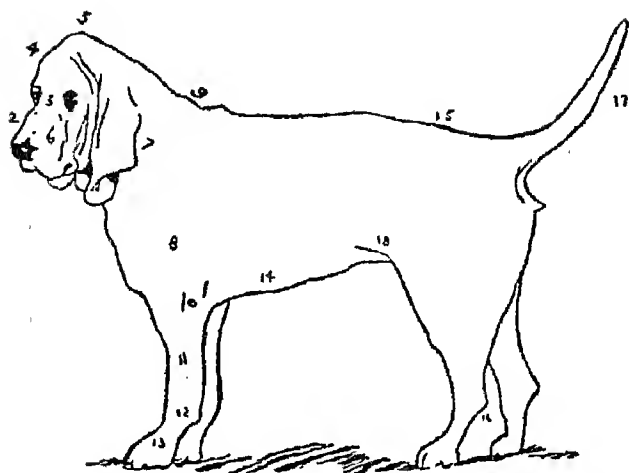
"You shall be my comrade for ever and ever," he said.

OLD LEGEND.

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PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE DOG



- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Nose. | 10. Elbow. |
| 2. Nasal Bone. | 11. Forearm. |
| 3. Stop. | 12. Knee. |
| 4. Skull. | 13. Pastern. |
| 5. Occiput. | 14. Chest. |
| 6. Muzzle. | 15. Top of hip joint. |
| 7. Neck. | 16. Hock. |
| 8. Shoulder. | 17. Sternum. |
| 9. Top of the shoulder. | 18. Stifle joint. |

CHAPTER I

ON CHOOSING A DOG

To most people there comes, some time in life, the urge to own a dog.

In making up your mind about the kind of dog you want to have you must consider, naturally, your circumstances.—your income, the type of home you live in, the sort of life you lead.

What do you want of your dog? A companion? A guard? an accomplice in the shooting field? A playmate for your child?

If it's just an all round companion then any breed will do—if you take into consideration that a large breed wants lots of exercise and lots of food, and if you are in a position to supply him with both.

If it's a guard, probably some adult, trained dog would suit you best—an Alsatian.

If it's a gun dog, and an adult gun dog, you'd do well to see him at work and test him yourself before concluding the deal.

And if it's to be a child's companion, get a puppy! One hears stories of certain breeds, such

as Collies, being unreliable with children but any dog brought up with a child is reliable with it. I once heard some one remark to a woman. "If you're going to have a baby—for heavens sake get a puppy too!" And I think it was a good remark! Whilst on the subject of the suitability of dogs as children's pets, I should like to say a word about the suitability of children as dog owners.

Many children, especially in the East, are given a puppy as a pet, and when the novelty of ownership wears off, or the puppy loses some of its attraction in maturity, the child's interest wanes, and the wretched dog is relegated, like some disused toy, to an outhouse, or the irregular care of servants or parents.

Such a child is not fit to own a dog and it is cruelty to give it one.

No child old enough to have a dog of its own, is too young to have instilled into it its responsibility towards the dog. If it cannot appreciate its pet enough to feed and groom and exercise it with conscientious regularity, then let it have a woolly toy dog and not a living creature to play with.

Whether you get a mongrel or a pure bred dog depends on your own inclination. Personally I'm a bit of a dog-snob and like, if I am buying a dog,

to buy a good one, although I've adopted many a pi-dog!

But if you are paying a good price for a dog—you should insist on its pedigree.

There seems to be an awful prejudice against bitches in this country: It seems to me a remarkably foolish one! Bitches often make better companions than dogs and with a little sensible care a bitch is really no trouble.

Whether you buy a puppy or an adult is also rather a matter of personal inclination.

I know many people prefer to buy a dog over 6 months old because they consider it will be over puppy troubles such as distemper and will not tear slippers to pieces, and will have learnt house manners!

Personally, however I think these people miss half the fun of owning a dog, and of building his character.

But in choosing a dog I have one bit of advice to offer—choose if possible a smooth haired dog. These bundles of fluff may be very attractive, but comes the time (in June and July) when the heat and the ticks combine to make your dog's life a merry hell and you wish he had a short coat.

Choose then, the dog that appeals to you, be it dog or bitch, adult or puppy, mongrel or aristocrat, provided you honestly think you can supply its need.

But whatever you choose, insist on veterinary examination before purchase—it is so easy for the novice to overlook such things as blindness and deafness, faulty dentation and heart and lung trouble.

Frequently I have been asked what I consider the most suitable dog for India.

My answer is, if you have a garden and are fond of walking—a Dalmatian or Pointer.

If you live in a flat and have sedentary habits, a Daschshund or Smooth Fox Terrier.

All these are hardy, heat with-standing, non-tick-harbours breeds, well suited to this country.

CHAPTER II

TRAINING YOUR PUPPY

Let us suppose that you have decided that the fun you'll get from a puppy has outweighed your qualms about the trouble he'll be, and you've bought a young one—six weeks old perhaps, and just weaned; make sure it is weaned, by the way, and can lap.

You've paid a good price for him, the vet has pronounced him sound, and the pedigree (if he's a thoroughbred) is in your pocket; you feel rather anxious and responsible.

Well first of all remember that your pup is going to have a lot of new experiences, some unpleasant; everything is very strange and rather bewildering to him. So make up your mind to be tolerant, patient and long suffering, at any rate for the first few days!

Housing: To begin with, away from his mother and family, he's going to feel lonely, and perhaps cold at night. So be sure he's warmly and comfortably housed in a box or kennel lined with

straw or a blanket. And you must expect him to howl for a few nights (and the neighbours to complain!). Put him to bed with a dry biscuit to play with, and, unless you want to spoil him, don't give in to him. Like the modern mother with her baby—let him howl; and he'll soon learn that bedtime is bedtime.

Training: Now his house manners. They'll be non-existent of course. And it's just up to you how long he takes to learn them. When someone says to me "Oh! he'll never learn," I know they really mean "I'll never have the patience to teach him." And it's amazing to me that people who profess to love and understand dogs, allow them to grow up with filthy habits. One "dog-lover," I know, professes horror at the idea of smacking a dog in training it to be clean, and the tribe of un-house-trained dogs she keeps cannot be allowed the freedom of the house, but have to be kept tied up all day to prevent them turning the house into a pig-sty; this she does not think cruel. A puppy should be put out after every meal, and kept out until he has concentrated on the job on hand, then congratulated, and taken in. For any accident indoors, he should be reprimanded by smacking or scolding at once, his nose rubbed in the offence, and he should be put outside.

It is a tedious business—especially if you live on the 14th floor! But if you are really conscientious about it, it should only need a week of training—and it will mean that your dog is not a nuisance to you or anyone else all his life. For flat dwellers, a box of sand on the balcony for the pup to use is a good idea—provided he is to be allowed to use the balcony for this purpose all his life, for remember that the dog is a creature of habit; whatever you teach him in puppyhood, will be his daily routine.

Be firm but tolerant with him: and remember too, that teaching him good manners—not to jump up, not to snatch, not to worry at meals, not to bark needlessly etc., is worth all the un-natural tricks that some owners seem to think necessary.

In training your puppy, always use the same words. And the simplest, shortest words. For instance "Down" not "Get Down." Don't confuse him by using different words of command.

Feeding: Your puppy's menu at six weeks old until he is about four months should be;

8 a.m. Porridge and milk.

1 p.m. Minced raw beef and broken baked bread.

4 p.m. One raw egg beaten up in milk.

7 p.m. Soup and baked bread or biscuit.

Avoid all bones and all greasy foods.

You must use your discretion about the amount—and the pup's own appetite will be some guide. He may be greedy and want to bloat himself at first, but this soon adjusts itself as he settles down. Of course the ration must be increased as he grows older.

At four to nine months cut the 4 p.m. feed; and when a year old give only two feeds a day. (see feeding of adult dogs in the next chapter.)

Exercise: Until he is over six months old a puppy does not need much exercise. Long walks tire him, and often spoil his legs. Like a young baby, he needs only to eat and sleep and play. Let him run about, preferably out of doors, as much as he likes, but don't drag him round the streets on a lead.

When first promoted to a lead and collar, you must expect tantrums. Unless for a small dog, I do not recommend harness.

Grooming: Do not wash your dog. How I wish I could persuade India's residents to refrain from over-washing their dogs. What a lot of

pneumonia and skin trouble it would save! For washing destroys the natural oil in a dog's coat. Regular daily grooming with a hard brush, and a sensible diet will keep the coat perfectly clean. I wash my own dog about once a year, and I defy anyone to produce a cleaner, glossier coat!

Distemper: Don't get the idea into your head that your pup must have Distemper. He is about as likely to get it as a child is likely to get chicken pox. But if he does get it, don't panic—careful nursing and expert veterinary attendance will pull him through (See Chapter on Diseases of the Air Tubes). Meanwhile, if vaccine is available, get your pup inoculated against distemper by a reliable vet. He will probably also advise inoculation against Rabies.

Worms: Most puppies suffer from worms, and it is advisable to have your pup treated for them when you acquire it. I have found the most satisfactory results from Shirley's Worm Capsules for Puppies, full directions for administering being given with the packet.

CHAPTER III

THE ADULT DOG IN HEALTH

Diet: I suppose there is more controversy over canine diet among vets and breeders than almost any other subject in the world! So I can only suggest, rather than assert my own views.

I think however that most modern vets are agreed on one point—that raw meat should figure on a dog's diet sheet.

A lot of nonsense is talked about raw meat, and I am sick and tired of the following fatuous statements:—

- a) Raw meat makes a dog fierce.
- b) Raw meat gives a dog Rabies.
- c) Raw meat is harmful to dog's eyes.
- d) Raw meat is too "heating" (what ever this may mean!) in a hot country.
- e) Raw meat gives a dog worms.

To answer these arguments (since I cannot do so in one expressive word),

- a) Raw meat has no effect whatever on a dog's temper: If he grabs at raw meat, it merely shows that he likes and needs it.
- b) Rabies can only be contracted by infection.
- c) I have simply no statement to make at this ridiculous theory, the stupidity of which is obvious.
- d) I have had a good deal to do with dogs in hot countries and can only say that a dog's natural food whether he lives in Iceland or the Sahara is raw meat.
- e) There is an atom of truth in this: a dog may get worms from raw meat. But since he may also pick them up in the street and about 80% of the dogs in India have worms—why worry?

I am quite prepared to admit that the same diet does not suit every dog. I have even seen a dog fed on a diet of fat ham, prawns and bananas, look infinitely fitter than a scientifically fed animal. But the fact remains that here in India where meat is condemned and starchy foods recommended, I have seen more skin disease than anywhere in the world—and I have seen the world a bit and taken notice of the dogs in various countries.

There is one other argument that people bring up: "My grandmother" says Mr. Smith, "fed her dogs in such and such a way and they lived to a ripe old age..."

True Mr. Smith and we know that our grandmothers fed their babies in such and such a way, but surely you want to advance with the times and to learn from experience.

Tomato and orange juice didn't figure on the menus of the babies of the last century, and in the same way the dogs of the last century were content with a messy meal of boiled rice, soup bones, and fat greasy scraps from the table.

The wild dogs of the world (forgive me if you're heard this before), whether they lived in a hot or a cold part of it, lived entirely on raw meat. They hunted their prey-sometimes for 20 miles and ate it raw, meat, bones and all. Then they had to run perhaps another 20 miles (assisting their digestions) for their next meal.

Our spoilt and pampered pets lie about on the drawing room sofa and go out when master or mistress feels so inclined, for a leisurely walk.

So their cases are not parallel, but the civilized dog of to-day is still a carnivorous animal with a small stomach, not adapted for stodgy starchy

meals. So the closer we can get to his natural diet, the better. Therefore a reasonable amount of raw meat (not half the carcase of a deer as he would eat in his wild state), and no bones (because he does not get enough exercise, and you run the risk of splinters sticking in his intestines) is my idea of the wild dog's natural food adapted for his civilized cousin to-day.

The fittest dogs I have ever seen (over a long period) were fed on:

A bowl of milk in the morning. Raw meat (lean beef) $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to every 20 lbs. of dog in the evening. And nothing else: and they were well muscled up, alert, without an ounce of superfluous fat, with perfect coats, and never ill. And that is how I like to feed my own dogs, although as they are big, and I cannot afford a full ration of meat I have to make up bulk on rice or bread. They get, however, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of meat per day each.

And my puppies start on raw meat from the age of 6 weeks. Which is all I have to say on the subject of diet, except to give short notes on various foods:

Bread: Fresh white bread soaked in water is bad for a dog. It bloats his stomach and its nutritive value is practically nil. Baked bread, preferably brown, is a good substitute for:

Biscuits: which I do not recommend. They are apt to be stale and are sometimes responsible for hysteria.

Milk: is good, but some dogs do not digest it.

Eggs: Beaten up in milk are a good invalid food, but a healthy adult dog does not need them although an occasional egg beaten up in its breakfast milk will probably be acceptable. Too many eggs are binding and bilious-making.

Porridge: in the Winter only, is good mixed into the milk.

Potatoes: are very bad for a dog.

Rice and Macaroni: in moderation as a make-weight, but never in cases of skin trouble.

Sugar: in small quantities never hurt any dog despite the old woman's tale that it does. Naturally excessive quantities of sweets or chocolates are not good.

Salt: is not good for a dog. In large quantities it is poison to him.

Vegetables: are as unnatural in a dog's diet as meat is to a horse. They fill space but do no good. Nor do they purify the blood as in humans.

Fruit: Many dogs have a liking for fruit and in small quantities it does no harm.

Bones: Never give a dog you are fond of bones, however large. The chances may only be one in a hundred that he'll get a splinter in his intestines but is it worth taking that one per cent risk? Instead boil the bones down into:

Soup: Which is good as a treat sometimes—non greasy.

Fish: is excellent for small toy dogs and invalids.

Liver: which has a slight laxative effect, I recommend once a week, raw or grilled.

Brains: Tripe, and other "insides" are good as an occasional change from the Raw Meat which is the best food of all for a healthy adult dog and should constitute the bulk of his daily meal.

Housing: Whether he is a house dog or a kennel dog, do see that he is warm in winter and cool in summer; don't keep him chained up; remove his collar at nights; keep fresh clean water always on hand for him.

My own dog, I regret to say, has free access to every bed and chair in the house, but it is a good thing to give your dog a canvas bed, or a basket in some non-draughty corner of the room, or to train him to use only one chair. Try and stop him from lying on cold stone floors, and near doors—habits responsible for many liver disorders and eye troubles respectively.

Exercise: An adult dog needs at least one good walk a day—varying in length according to its size.

Greyhounds and large dogs can follow horses and bicycles, but it is sheer cruelty to make a small dog do so, and it often results in heart failure. Naturally your dog will enjoy his walk more off a lead, but for town dwellers, unless the dog is very obedient, this is not to be advised.

A dog should not always be exercised on grass and soft ground—a certain amount of hard road walking is good for his claws and pads.

Grooming: I have already dealt with this subject under the Puppy heading—very limited washing, but a daily grooming with brush and comb. The coats of dogs with naturally dry and scurfy skins will be improved with a application of coconut oil once a week, lightly rubbed in.

I am much averse to the local habit of clipping dogs in the summer; it exposes the skin to the sun, and makes the hair grow up thicker than ever, and is responsible for a great deal of skin trouble. Scientific stripping under expert hands is the only sensible way to thin out a dog's coat.

White dogs can be whitened with a magnesium chalk block, obtainable at any chemist for a few annas.

CHAPTER IV

SOME DISEASES OF THE SKIN

Skin troubles are some of the most frequent problems which dog owners in India have to face. Wrong feeding and over-washing, which destroys the natural oils, in the coat) are usually the root of the trouble, but sometimes the most carefully kept dog breaks out—terriers being particularly subject to skin trouble.

Diagnosis is not easy but perhaps the following hints may be of use when veterinary aid is unobtainable.

Erythema, a congestion of the skin is usually observed, in its simplest form, around the margins of the ears and eyes and on the front of the face. Dusting the affected part with Oxide of Zinc powder twice a day will probably help, but as in most skin troubles, the cause of the disease probably lies in wrong feeding, and a complete change of diet will often do more than any medicinal applications.

Simple Eczema or Blotch, may be hereditary or

the result of congestion of the liver—or again wrong feeding.

The skin is at first congested and red, the irritation causes the dog to scratch, and soon small blisters break out which rupture and discharge, producing scabs. The hair is shed, and if the disease is not checked the dog becomes a hairless and miserable object, any part of the skin becoming infected.

I strongly recommend Arysol injections but doubt whether they are now on the market here. As a local application, a mixture of Odylene and Coconut oil in equal parts, I have found invaluable—the dog must be clipped before it is applied. The skin should be kept scrupulously clean (the wearing of a little coat during treatment is advisable) and the dressing washed off twice a week with warm water and applied afresh.

There are various ointments composed mainly of tar which suit some, but not all dogs, and some cases even respond to the simple application of Calomine lotion.

The internal treatment of the dog must not be neglected at the same time. A mild purge will be beneficial and diet should consist of raw meat and milk, soups (if not rich) and vegetables if desired,

but all starchy foods such as rice, bread and biscuits should be avoided.

Chronic Eczema, is really a form of eczema but the usual seat of the infection is the buttocks and points of the hocks. The skin is dry and scurvy, thickened and denuded of hair. Treat as for ordinary eczema but the cure takes months, and may even prove useless.

Mange, is of two main kinds—sarcoptic and follicular. With the aid of a microscope they can easily be distinguished for the sarcoptic mange mite has an oval-shaped body and four pairs of legs, whereas the follicular mite, looks like a lobster. The former reside on the superficial parts of the skin so are easily transferred—making sarcoptic mange contagious, whereas the latter invade the roots of the hair, so follicular mange is not catching, but is more difficult to cure, being inaccessible.

It is not easy for the ordinary dog owner to differentiate between eczema and sarcoptic mange, whose symptoms are very similar—falling off of the hair in patches, inflammation, irritation and blisters which break and mat the hair. But if there are other dogs in the house they'll soon catch it, if it is mange, whereas eczema is not catching.

However, when in doubt, treat for mange as follows:—

Add one ounce of creolin to a gallon of tepid water and bathe the dog in it. Then dress the skin with a lotion made as follows:—slaked lime 8 ozs., flower of sulphur 8 ozs., water 2 quarts.

Mix and boil the whole until it measures one quart. Draw off the clear liquid after standing for a few hours and then add another pint of water.

This fluid should be thoroughly rubbed into the skin with the hands—it has rather an unpleasant smell by the way. Wash off in a couple of days with carbolic soft soap and repeat the dressing.

Remember to disinfect thoroughly all bedding, utensils, and harness belonging to the infected dog.

Follicular Mange, is not nearly so common as sarcoptic, but as already stated, is very hard to cure. It usually attacks the regions where the hair affords most cover, and it does not spread as rapidly as sarcoptic mange, but the parasites multiply within the hair roots.

Although many vets declare follicular mange to be incurable and advise destruction of the animal, I have known good results from the following treatment:

Shave off the hair and wash the affected parts with liquid ammonia and tepid water (equal parts). Then dress daily with the following lotion:

Liquor Soda B.P. 2 ozs., Creosote $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., Ointment of Oleate of Mercury $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., Almond Oil 4 ozs.

(Rub the Mercury Ointment down with the oil, add the creosote to the soda and then mix the whole).

Interdigital cists: (blisters between the toes). I have had a great many enquiries about this complaint lately.

Lameness or a dog continually licking his toes draws an owner's attention to it. Very often these blisters are an accompaniment to eczema or other eruptions on the body and associated with wrong feeding or an impoverished constitution.

It is more common in the fore feet than the hind and is difficult to cure, and apt to break out at intervals.

Bathe the foot with warm water in which a few permanganate crystals have been dissolved. Dry thoroughly and apply a pad of lint smeared with resin ointment. Then bandage. Cover the dressing daily—packing ointment well in between the toes.

CHAPTER V

AFFECTIONS OF THE AIR TUBES

Catarrh: is a simple cold in the head to which dogs are prone—particularly in this changeable weather. A watery discharge from eyes and nose, slight indisposition, and perhaps a cough and sore throat, are the symptoms. (These are often the first symptoms of distemper too, but in that case the temperature rises as well).

There is little to be done, except to keep the dog dry and warm. Six drops of paregoric three times a day in a little sugar is a good thing, and I have found "Vicks" Vapour rub in the nostrils and rubbed into the chest beneficial.

Bronchitis: is inflammation of the bronchial tubes, and so long as it does not develop into pneumonia, when the lung structure is involved, it is not serious. But it must not be neglected.

Exposure to cold, irritating fumes, and minute thread worms in the tubes are the causes, and symptoms are fever, cough, and expectoration.

Keep the dog in a warm, even temperature,

moistening the atmosphere with a bronchitis kettle (i.e. a kettle kept steaming in the room, with a few drops of eucalyptus and Friar's balsam in the kettle with the water).

Hot linseed and mustard poultices should be applied to the chest and lungs three times a day for half an hour at a time and then the parts rubbed with camphorated oil.

Internally, the following is a good prescription:

Liquid extract of sacred bark	2 drachms.
Sal Volatile	1 drachm.
Paregoric	2 drachms.
Tincture of orange	1 oz.
Ipecacuanha wine	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Chloroform water to make	8 ozs.

The dose is 1 teaspoonful to 1 tablespoonful (according to size of dog) 4 times a day.

Pleurisy and Pneumonia: When the lining membrane of the chest wall and its reflection over the lungs becomes inflamed the disease is known as Pleurisy; but when the lung substance itself is involved it is called pneumonia—if both lungs are affected, double—pneumonia.

Both these diseases are common complications of distemper, but may also arise from other causes such as exposure to wet and cold.

The worst part of pleurisy is its tendency to throw out a fluid and the chest to become the seat of dropsy. If the amount of fluid is small it can be absorbed, but sometimes a surgical operation is necessary and it is rarely successful.

In its early stages pleurisy can be recognised by a short, suppressed, painful cough, fever and general depression. With pneumonia there is fever, thirst and quickened breathing, and the dog is restless and wants to sit up all the time.

Directly either of these diseases is suspected, the dog should have a pneumonia jacket—and an application of hot antiphlogistin. Cut holes in a piece of material for the legs, smear with hot antiphlogistin, encase chest and sides, wrap round with cotton wool and cover the whole with a flannel jacket—not so tightly as to cause constriction.

Keep the dog in an even temperature but allow plenty of fresh air.

Regulate the bowels carefully with a mild purgative, and keep the diet light—Brand's essence, beaten yolk of egg and boiled fish; with a teaspoonful of brandy combined with 30 drops each of sweet nitre and sal volatile in a tablespoon of water every six hours. The prescription given for bronchitis is also beneficial.

A vet's aid should of course be sought when possible and various excellent injections for pneumonia are now on the market.

I have found sulphanamide tablets wonderful in cases of pneumonia, but their action is drastic, and they should only be used under veterinary direction.

Asthma: Is a very frequent disease in dogs, and many suffer years from it without their owners recognizing it. It most frequently occurs in aged and indolent dogs.

It arises from spasmodic contraction of the muscular fibres of the bronchial tubes, and you will notice the dog suddenly stand still and execute a series of rapid inspirations, as if trying to overcome a feeling of suffocation.

In a mild form, it is not serious and can usually be checked by regular exercise, and careful diet—i.e. not allowing the dog to become too fat.

A belladonna pill ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grams according to size of dog) once or twice a week will help.

If really acute a great strain is put on the heart, but there is little to be done about it.

Distemper

A word dreaded by every dog-owner, and I have been asked by several people to write about it, as

there seems to be a great deal of ignorance on the subject.

Distemper came to us from France over a hundred years ago, with the reputation of being incurable—all the drastic old fashioned remedies such as emetics, purgatives and the lancet having been ruthlessly tried.

To-day it is not incurable; distemper has a certain course to run, during which careful nursing will often do far more than a whole chemist's shop full of drugs.

"Causes and Prevention." The distemper virus may originate in the kennel, or it may be passed from one dog to another in the street; or float on the wings of the wind, or be carried on a shoe or walking stick—opinions vary as to just how infectious it is.

So the most carefully kept dog may fall a victim of it; but remember that the healthier your dog is, the more power does he possess to resist contagion. So that clean kennels, a wholesome regular diet, dry bedding, regular exercise, and a happy state of mind in your dog are all your weapons against Distemper.

And of course anti-distemper vaccine carefully administered.

"Symptoms." There is first a period of incuba-

tion during which there is dullness and loss of appetite and this glides gradually into some or all of the following conditions:

1. Feverishness and shivering, restlessness and thirst.
2. A redness of the eyes, and a peculiar "mousey" smell.
3. Pustular Eruption on the skin of belly and undersides of the thighs.
4. A catarrhal discharge from nose and eyes.
5. Vomiting and diarrhoea—or constipation.
6. Severe prostration and speedy emaciation.

In mild cases, with proper treatment, there will be abatement in these symptoms about the fourteenth day, and signs of returning health.

But unfortunately, complications more often set in and may attack the respiratory organs, when we will have to cope with pneumonia or bronchitis; or the stomach, when bowel and liver disorders set in; or the brain and nervous structure, when fits and epilepsy result; skin diseases and affection of the eyes are also often a legacy of distemper.

Treatment: Needless to say, a vet's' aid, when distemper is suspected, should be summoned immediately. He will probably give the dog a distemper injection (when available) and prescribe for it.

But 75 per cent of the dog's chances of recovery lie in your hands, even when veterinary aid is procurable.

Your first duty is to isolate the patient and to observe the most scrupulous care about washing your hands, and changing your clothes and shoes when leaving the sick room. Make free use of disinfectants.

The dog should have a bed (afterwards burnt) in a clean well-ventilated room, fresh air cannot be too highly extolled—but of course there must be no draught, and the temperature must be kept even—with a fire in winter, open windows in summer.

He must be kept quiet and free from anxiety or excitement—your constant presence will do much to help him. If he refuses to obey the calls of nature indoors, great care to wrap him up must be taken when he is taken out—for a few minutes only. Food should consist of yolk of egg, brandy and Brand's Essence and finely chopped raw meat—small quantities every two hours. Milk is inclined to induce sickness; water should only be given in moderation (barley water preferably). The modern idea in canine nursing is to give the dog anything he fancies and will take of his own accord, rather than force food down him. In this way his strength is kept up and he is not nauseated with things he

does not like. Discretion must of course be used. I have known a dog nursed through a serious case of distemper on a diet of sardines (the only thing he would eat on his own), but many dogs could not stomach such fare.

Sponge the eyes and nose regularly with warm water and Dettol, keep the bowels moving regularly—without drastic purges.

There are numerous prescriptions for distemper cures, chiefly aiming at reducing the fever. But as good as any, I have found Shirley's "Lintox."

One must of course watch for the aforementioned complications and treat each or all of them as they appear.

One final word of warning—if you are fortunate enough to have nursed your dog successfully through distemper, go easy with him during his convalescence. Your delight, and his, at recovery must be tempered with patience. Don't let him over-exert himself; pay special attention about keeping him warm and dry; and give him a course of malt tonic—Virol, or Malt and cod liver oil.

And don't forget that although puppies and young dogs are most prone to distemper (the French call it the "malady of young dogs") a dog of any age may contract it.

CHAPTER VI

SOME EAR TROUBLES

External Canker, as it is commonly called, is caused by a wound to the flap of the ear aggravated by continual rubbing. As the flap is composed of cartilage and skin, with no fleshy material, healing is a slow process. It can be hastened by rubbing the edges of the wound with lunar caustic and bringing the edges together with adhesive plaster, (which is preferable to stitching). The ear should then be bandaged close to the head.

Internal Canker: which may affect one or both ears, is inflammation and suppuration of the middle and internal portions. Its presence is usually made apparent by a disagreeable smell and a discharge frequently tinged with blood. If allowed to continue it may become chronic and deafness result.

Its causes are many, often constitutional, or due to minute animal parasites in the passages or from water left in the ears after a bath or swim. Long eared dogs are more subject to it than others and shake their ears or carry their heads on one side when afflicted.

Prompt treatment at the onset will usually be successful. Syringe the ears with equal parts of peroxide of hydrogen and warm water, dry with cotton wool and then, using an insufflator if possible, apply the following powder:

Powdered Sulphate of Copper	. 1 drachm.
Powdered Alum,	. . . . 1 „
Ammoniated Chloride of Mercury	30 grains
Powdered Boracic Acid,	2 ozs.

Deafness: may result from neglected canker, or be congenital, or arise from morbid growth in the passage. A dog that gradually goes deaf in its old age is not a very serious problem as it is trained and set in its habits; but a deaf puppy is untrainable, so you should make sure when buying a pup that its hearing is sound. Bull Terriers in particular are apt to be born deaf. Nothing can be done for them.

Haematoma: is the name given to a sudden inflammation or swelling in the flap of the ear. It is usually caused by a blow which makes a clot of blood between the two cartilages and gives the dog a good deal of pain and discomfort. A small incision with a clean scalpa or knife lets the blood out, the cavity should be syringed out with a solution of permanganate of potash and the ear bandaged to the head, and dressed daily until the

edges granulate. These swellings often re-form and are troublesome.

Eczema of the Ears: sometimes affects the margins of the flaps making them dry, thickened and scaly.

The following is a good ointment to apply:

Oil of Tar, 1 drachm.

Precipitated Sulphur, 2 grammes.

Bicarbonate of Potash, 2 drachms.

1 ounce each of Lanoline, Vaseline, Boracic Acid Ointment.

Ticks: which descend on our dogs like a plague in summer, seem to find much nourishment from the unfortunate creatures' ears. They cluster here sometimes by the dozen—even quite far down.

I have found a pair of eyebrow tweezers the most suitable forceps. Being blunt-ended they are not likely to cause injury, even so, caution must be used and no prodding and poking done in the inner ear. After removing the ticks dab the scars with cotton wool soaked in warm water and methylated spirits (equal parts).

Cropping: the practice of shaping a dog's ears with a pair of rounded scissors is no longer tolerated in England where all cropped dogs are excluded from exhibition under Kennel Club rules.

Unfortunately, however, it is still practiced on the Continent and in other countries. Danes, Boxers and several other breeds have to submit to this mutilation, in the cause of their owners' vanity. It is considered smart.

Brought up in England to consider it illegal and cruel, I cannot overcome my horror and indignation at the practice and consider that every R. S. P. C. A. should fight against it.

The English are not really squeamish about these things; we allow docking of tails (under an anesthetic if the dog is more than 1 week old, which unfortunately is not enforced in India). But then, that is a quick operation, with no lasting pain, whereas cropping is painful to the dog for weeks.

To those who try persuade me (and themselves) that it's not, I say "Try it on yourself."

No true dog-lover would ever allow his or her dog to suffer this unnecessary agony.

CHAPTER VII

SOME EYE TROUBLES

Now let us discuss another delicate organ that causes dog owners anxious times—the Eye:—

Inflammation of the Eye:—Or Ophthalmia—as the experts call it—arises from a variety of causes. It is one of the first signs of distemper, when it often affects not only the mucous membrane lining the eyelids but the cornea—the circular transparent portion of the eye. There is also a discharge and ulceration as well.

In distemper both eyes are usually affected and become very red and intolerant to light. But ophthalmia may also be caused from some chemical irritant, or from a dog lying in draughts, such as at the foot of a door.

Some dogs suffer from a persistent watery discharge from no apparent cause.

A common household remedy which is excellent for all eye inflammations is to bathe it with a weak brew of cold tea, and then drop in two drops of pure cod liver oil.

In more serious cases, the following lotion is good:

Bichloride of Mercury 1 grain.

Solution of Sulphate of Atropine 1 drachm.

Water to make 8 ozs.

and bathe with this lotion three times a day.

And here is a good ointment prescription for sore eyelids:

Boracic Acid Ointment 4 drachms.

Red Oxide of Mercury Ointment 0.5 drachm.

Mix and apply once daily.

Torn Eyelids: Sometimes, as the result of an encounter with a particularly fierce kind of cat, Sally or Ken or Peter comes home with a torn eyelid—and when there is no vet handy, master or missus has to cope with the situation. Bathe the eyelid with weak permanganate (not carbolic or any other strong antiseptic) and bring the edges together. If badly torn you'll have to sew them—using cat-gut, which every dog owner living far from veterinary aid should keep. Don't draw up the stitches too tightly and tie each stitch separately. Try to keep the dog from rubbing the eye—bandaging if necessary. And bathe the eye with weak tea daily until healed—when you snip the stitches with

scissors and pull them out with a quick jerk with a pair of forceps.

Enlargement of the Haw: The haw is an auxiliary eyelid in the red portion which you see so plainly in Bloodhounds. Sometimes it is the seat of a growth which must be removed—a simple operation in the hands of a vet. But do not be persuaded, as many people are, that this membrane is detrimental to a sporting dog and should be removed whether affected or not. Obviously as it was provided by nature it fulfills some useful purpose.

Protrusion of the eyeball: The horse is provided with a bony orbital arch over its eye. The dog is not. And its absence is a predisposing factor towards dislocation of the eyeball.

Many dog owners, particularly owners of breeds such as Pekingese with full ocular globes, have suddenly been faced with the alarming spectacle of an eyeball fallen out of its socket.

Distasteful as it is, you must return the eyeball at once to its socket, bathing with lukewarm water if there is swelling. Smear with a little olive oil and bring firm and steady pressure on the globe, elevating the eyelid at the same time. If the eyeball has collapsed, blindness is sure to result—so prompt action is essential.

Leucoma, is an opaque deposit on the cornea. It may be caused by distemper, or from a blow, and though it looks rather alarming, it must be remembered that the reparative power of the eye is wonderful, and if the aforementioned lotions are used most cases are soon cured. Leucoma is frequently mistaken for *Cataract*.

Cataract: actually this disease cannot be seen as it affects the lens which is hidden. Gradual blindness is the only indication, and only a vet can diagnose it. Even professional surgical aid is rarely successful.

It is usually a disease that affects only old dogs.

Amaurosis: arises from injury to the optic nerve and is incurable.

It is caused by a direct blow and the eye goes glassy.

Warts: often appear on the eyelids, and the best cure is to touch them once a day with a stick of caustic until they drop off. Don't use liquid caustic as it may injure the sight.

CHAPTER VIII

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

Apoplexy: When the brain and vessels of the brain are the seats of morbid changes, is usually the result of the rupture of a small blood vessel which causes the blood to press down upon the brain. It may be caused by an external injury or disease of the heart and kidneys—in fact any cause impeding the cerebral circulation. The signs are sudden loss of consciousness, and motive power and the involuntary passage of urine. An enema of warm water and soap should be given at once, the dog kept quiet and dosed with bromide of ammonia (20 grains every six hours to medium sized adult dog.) If unable to swallow, the dog must be fed per rectum.

Apoplexy is often fatal, but if the attack is mild the animal may recover. It is often confused with a much commoner, and less serious nervous disorder.

Epilepsy: From which both puppies and adult dogs suffer, though young dogs are more subject to it as it often accompanies distemper, worms, and teething troubles. Bitches nursing puppies are prone

to these fits, and heat stroke also comes under this heading.

Epileptic fits are very alarming, and many a dog has been destroyed by ignorant owners who have mistaken a case for rabies.

The fits may last only a few minutes or for several days; they may re-occur at long or short intervals, or not at all.

The symptoms are much the same as in apoplexy—loss of consciousness and power, but a characteristic of epilepsy is a champing of the jaws.

The patient should be kept in a cool, dark, quiet room and dosed with bromide of ammonia as for apoplexy. Liquid foods are most suitable for dogs troubled with fits, also well-boiled rice and sago and fish.

I have found that in-bred dogs such as Fox terriers, who are nervous and highly strung are very subject to fits—which occur at intervals throughout their lives, and though very alarming, do not seem to affect their general health at all.

It is not generally known that a dog suffering from an epileptic fit (or hysteria as it is called by modern vets) may pass the fit on to other dogs who happen to be present.

I have seen a dog suddenly afflicted at a big English Show, and his neighbours on the bench immediately followed suit.

Paralysis: Either partial or complete, is often met with in dogs, the most common being paralysis of the hind-quarters.

This may arise from any causes:

1. Pure spinal weakness as a result of distemper, when cure is simply a matter of time and care.
2. The result of a fracture, in which case the function will be restored as the union of the broken ends takes place.
3. Constipation, or a bone causing a stoppage. This is very frequent and immediate relief can be afforded by an enema.
4. The paralysis of old age, when treatment is of little use.

In all cases of paralysis the bowels should be kept open with a gentle aperient and light foods only should be given.

Chorea: (St. Vitus Dance) Is a common disease among dogs, particularly our excitable friends the terrier group. And almost invariably it is a legacy from distemper, and the hope of a satisfactory cure is infinitesimal.

Sometimes it is of a trifling nature, an involuntary twitching of the muscles of the face and ears, not interfering with the dog's health. But in its more serious form the limbs are affected and the kindest thing to do is to put the poor creature to sleep.

And I'll conclude this chapter with a few words on the most dreaded disease in this group:—

Rabies, about which there seems to be as much ignorance amongst dog-owners today as there was amongst people a century ago. For instance, some of the causes ascribed to its origin were extremes of temperature, drinking foul water, eating putrid food, deprivation of meat from a dog's diet, sudden fright, suppression of lactation in a bitch, or ungratified sexual instinct in a dog.

Some of the notions, I've heard in India are equally ridiculous!

In the midst of these hazy and confused ideas, and opposed by many, Pasteur began his work in 1880, but it was five years later, before he could induce a trial of his vaccine (successfully proved on animals) on a human being—a nine year old Alsace boy who would certainly have died but for Pasteur's anti-rabic vaccine.

In those days the hysteria of the populace in

connection with rabies led to human victims being shot, poisoned or suffocated until a rule was passed forbidding it.

Rabies, today, knows no geographical boundaries, nor is it subject to climatic conditions. There are only a few parts of the globe where it does not exist. Extreme vigilance has kept it out of Australia. England was able to eradicate it by 1902 but the disease was introduced in 1918 and spread rapidly until it was again under control in 1922.

Rabies is due to an ultra-microscopic virus which is found in the nerve tissue, saliva, urine, and other body fluid, and infection takes place through the bite of a rabid animal or by the virus being conveyed in the saliva to a recent wound or abrasion. The infectivity of the saliva is greatest immediately after the outbreak of the disease and up to 14 days, before the appearance of the first symptoms. The most important symptom is alteration in disposition, the dog becomes snappy, sulks—and is restless: it may stand and snap at the air, or hide in dark corners: it also gives evidence of a sore throat, scratching the neck with its forepaws.

Any of these symptoms should be viewed with suspicion and immediate action taken to isolate the dog and summon veterinary advice. Do not destroy the suspect as it must be kept under observation. I

suppose it is superfluous to add that those in any contact with a dog known to have rabies should undergo preventative treatment? It is not pleasant but no one who has seen a human case of rabies would ever take the risk of contracting it, when preventative measures are available. In normal times, of course, you can safeguard your dog too, by anti-rabies inoculation.

CHAPTER IX

SOME AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY & GENERATIVE ORGANS

Incontinence of Urine

Such a condition may arise through paralysis of the bladder, but in puppies the dribbling of urine from the navel opening is not uncommon. It is due to non-closure of the urachus, which is normally closed at the time of birth.

Treatment: For adult dogs one may administer a teaspoonful of sanmetto three times daily. This drug can be combined beneficially with 10 drop doses of tincture of belladonna.

Inflammation of the Bladder

Happily this is not of frequent occurrence. It is quite possible that irritability of the organ is at times confused with the more severe malady.

The abuse of such drugs as turpentine, cantharides, etc., have been known to produce it, whilst "stone" within the bladder is capable of acting in the same adverse manner.

Symptoms: Frequent attempts at urination, pain in the region of the belly, loss of appetite, accompanied with considerable systemic disturbance.

Treatment: A belladonna plaster ought to be applied over the belly, and as near to the bladder as possible. Internally give one teaspoonful of the following mixture every four hours:—

Tincture of Belladonna .	2 drachms + 4 drops.
Sanmetto	2 ounces.

Mix and give as directed.

Inflammation of the Kidneys

Fortunately, like the malady last named, inflammation of the kidneys is but seldom seen in the dog.

It may be either of an “acute” or “chronic” character. As the histological tissue of the organ is involved in both conditions, it follows that prompt and skilful treatment is indispensable, and even then the chances of recovery are exceedingly doubtful.

Injuries over the seat of the kidneys, and the abuse of those drugs specially active upon the latter, are causes of this diseased condition.

In the acute stage of the malady the secretion of the urine is in abeyance, the bowels are confined,

and the pain in the belly is marked. Pressure over the seat of one or both kidneys causes the dog to evince the greatest pain. Veterinary advice must be sought.

Stone Either in the Bladder, Kidney, Or Passages (Ducts) From These

The presence of a calculus or calculi within the urinary apparatus is not of a rare occurrence in the dog.

I have seen the whole of the bladder cavity filled up by an immense stone. In other instances the cavity has become obliterated through the presence of numerous smaller ones. An operation is necessary.

Stricture of the Urethra

The urethra is a canal leading from the bladder to the outside, ending at the prepuce.

It is sometimes the seat of "stricture" or narrowing. Stone or gravel within the passage is capable of exciting this abnormality.

The degree of stricture varies.

If the canal is completely occluded, the expulsion of urine is impossible, whereas partial stricture produces the condition known as strangury in which the urine is passed in drops.

Disease of the tube-wall is a cause of stricture.

An examination should be made by means of the catheter, the passage of which is easily accomplished in both the dog and bitch.

If believed to be of a functional nature teaspoonful doses of sanmetto will be of utility. This drug should be given twice or thrice daily, and the dose proportionately increased in accordance with age and breed of dog.

Blood and Other Foreign Materials in the Urine

The presence of blood, pus, gravel, &c., in the urine is a sign that something of a serious nature is amiss with the animal.

Microscopical examination of a drop of urine is frequently necessary for the detection of these.

Abscess of the kidney is capable of making itself known through the presence of pus in the urine, whilst the passage of blood may be due to injury of the kidney either through a blow or wound from within (e.g. stone).

Again, gravel will sometimes cause the appearance of blood in the urine.

Balanitis

This is an exceedingly common and troublesome complaint amongst dogs. The opening of the sheath is seen to be constantly bedewed with a pus-

like discharge, which, in house pets especially, is particularly objectionable.

It arises through a catarrhal inflammation in the region of the prepuce.

Treatment: Give a teaspoonful of sanmetto night and morning; at the same time syringe the opening of the sheath with the following injection:—

Chinosol	.	.	.	.	10 grains.
Water	.	.	.	.	8 ounces

Mix and make injection, using 1 ounce each time.

Inflammation of the Prostate Gland

This trouble may be either acute or chronic, but it is more often acute in stud dogs and, when it does occur, it is a very painful disease. The chief symptoms are arching of the back, stilted gait, and pain when urine is passed. It is very often mistaken for rheumatism or kennel lameness. Prostatitis is usually observed in the dog as a chronic affection, more particularly in old dogs. Stiffness, difficult urination, constipation, and pain on manipulation are the leading signs of chronic Prostatitis. In some cases emasculation has effected a cure but in other instances this has not been so. The best advice I can give is to consult a qualified practitioner.

Inflammation in Bitches

The introduction of infected forceps, fingers, &c., into the generative passage is a frequent cause.

This malady usually shows itself within three days of accouchement, and once established it is almost certain to be fatal.

The bitch becomes uneasy, has pains in the belly, refuses food, and there is a rusty-coloured discharge issuing from the vulva. The milk supply diminishes, the internal temperature rises four or five degrees, and continues high until just before death.

Sucking Fits

(Parturient eclampsia)

When the bitch is suckling her puppies or those of some other one, convulsions sometimes come on, resembling an ordinary epileptic seizure. They arise through exhaustion and irritation.

If this happens, remove the puppies for a few hours, give a dose of laxative medicine, and administer 20 grain doses, daily, of bromide of ammonia. If necessary obtain a foster mother.

Lacteal Accumulation (Milk Tumours)

The bases of the teats are frequently found to

be nodulated through the presence of one or more small movable tumours.

There seem to be aggregations of curdled milk, locked up in the connective tissues of the glands.

Rub the affected parts with the following ointment until dispersed.

Iodide of Potash	. . .	1 drachm.
Mercury Ointment	. .	1 drachm.
Belladonna Ointment	. .	1 ounce

Prolapse of the Uterus

This is a serious accident, and one which calls for skilful advice.

Violent straining is occasionally followed by protrusion of the womb.

Unless speedily attended to, the organ may become mortified, and its amputation an operation of necessity.

Before aid arrives, try and keep the part clean and free from injury and foment the uterus with warm solution of some antiseptic, such as Lysol, or permanganate of potash.

CHAPTER X

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS

Biliousness: Vomiting in the morning, after eating grass, of frothy yellow bile. Bad appetite, hot nose and mouth. Treatment.—Castor oil first, then keeping of the bowels open by boiled liver. If loathing of food, from $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain to 1 grain of quinine in pill, mixed up with extract of taraxacum.

Bowels, Inflammation of: Great pain and tenderness, restlessness; dog cannot bear the parts touched. Heat and fever, vomiting, diarrhoea or constipation. May be mistaken for poisoning. Generally caused by worms, indigestible food, eating carrion or filth, or the impact of a bone. Treatment.—Castor oil to begin with. Hot fomentations and poultices. Keep quiet and cool. A little cold water to drink, or equal parts of milk and lime water. After bowels are moved, a little laudanum in solution of chloroform (or chlorodyne) thrice daily. Sloppy diet, cornflour made with egg, arrow-root, beef tea, or Bovril. The dog in convalescence to wear a broad flannel bandage.

Colic: A most distressing complaint, far from

uncommon among the canine race, and not unattended with danger. It is a non-inflammatory disease, usually termed "the gripes," or "tormina," due to an irregular and spasmodic action of the bowels. Great pain in the region of the abdomen, restlessness and distress. The pain comes on every now and again, causing the dog to jump up howling, and presently, when the pain subsides, to seek out another position and lie down again. During the attacks the breathing is quickened and the pulse accelerated, and the animal's countenance gives proof of the agony he is enduring. Treatment.—First get rid of the cause. If the dog is otherwise apparently in good health, give the following: Of castor oil 3 parts, syrup of buckthorn 2 parts, and syrup of poppies 1 part, followed immediately by an anodyne draught, such as: Spirits of ether, 10 to 60 drops; spirits of chloroform, 5 to 20 drops; solution of muriate of morphia, 3 to 20 drops; camphor water a sufficiency. Mix.

In less urgent cases of colic a simple dose of castor oil will be found to answer quite as well, and the oil is to be followed by a dose of brandy in hot water. If there be much drum-like swelling of the abdomen, hard rubbing will do good, with a draught proportioned to the size of the dog and containing 10 to 60 grains of bicarbonate of soda,

2 to 10 drops of oil of cloves, and 5 to 10 drops of laudanum in camphor water.

Constipation: is also a very common complaint. It often occurs in the progress of other diseases, but is just as often a separate ailment. Perhaps no complaint to which our canine friends are liable is less understood by the non-professional dog doctor and by dog owners themselves. Often caused by weakness in the coats of the intestine. The exhibition of purgatives can only have a temporary effect in relieving the symptoms, and is certain to be followed by reaction, and consequently by further debility. Want of exercise is a common cause. Many dogs have a dry constipated habit, often greatly increased by the bones on which they are fed. This favours the disposition to mange, etc. It produces indigestion, encourages worms, blackens the teeth, and causes foetid breath.

Symptoms: The stools are hard, usually in large round balls, and defaecation is accomplished with great difficulty, the animal often having to try several times before effecting the act, and this only after the most acute suffering. The faces are generally covered with white mucus, showing the heat and some dry condition of the gut. The stool is sometimes so dry as to fall to pieces like so much oatmeal. There is generally also a deficiency of bile

in the motions, and in addition to simple costiveness, we have more or less loss of appetite, with a too pale tongue, dullness, and sleepiness, with slight redness of the conjunctiva. Sometimes constipation alternates with diarrhoea; the food, being improperly comingled with the gastric and other juices, ferments, spoils, and becomes, instead of healthy blood-producing chyme, an irritant purgative. Treatment:—Hygienic treatment more than medicinal. Mild doses of castor oil, compound rhubarb pill, or olive oil, may at first be necessary. Sometimes an enema will be required if the medicine will not act.

Give oatmeal, rather than flour or fine bread, as the staple of his diet, but a goodly allowance of meat is to be given as well, with cabbage or boiled liver, or even a portion of raw liver. Fresh air and exercise in the fields. You may give a bolus before dinner, such as the following: compound rhubarb pill, 1 to 5 grains; quinine, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 2 grains; extract of taraxacum, 2 to 10 grains. Mix.

Diarrhoea: is an extremely common ailment, particularly in puppies and in old and over-fed dogs. Its causes are legion, but two common ones are: the habit of leaving stale food about from one meal to another, and injudicious feeding. It can be classed under two headings—acute and chronic. In the

former there is much looseness of the bowels, accompanied or preceded by vomiting and in the latter the trouble is slower in its progress and longer in its duration.

A mild purge of castor oil is the first treatment for diarrhoea, followed by chlorodine, from 3 to 15 drops according to the size of the dog.

Dysentery: which is often a result of obstinate or neglected diarrhoea can always be detected even by a novice because the ejections are stained with blood. The first object in these cases should be to allay the pain by administering opium from 10 to 60 drops according to size and age of the dog. After which given him 2 drops of creasorum made into a pill with bread crumbs, three times a day. In all cases of diarrhoea or dysentery meat should be excluded from the diet, which should consist of milk, arrow-root and rice-water.

Gastritis: Inflammation of the stomach is a very fatal and a very painful disease in the dog, though happily somewhat rare. It is supposed by most authorities to originate as a primary disease, but it is more often the result of an irritant poison or the administration by ignorant kennelmen of excessive doses of tartar emetic. I doubt if it ever present itself as a primary disease. Symptoms:—

There is vomiting, great thirst, high fever; the animal stretches himself on his belly in the very coolest corner he can find, panting and in great pain. Enteritis generally accompanies bad cases; the ears are cold, and the limbs as well. Dark gramous blood may be vomited, or pure blood itself, from the rupture of some artery. And thus the poor dog may linger for some days in a most pitiful condition. Finally he is convulsed and dies, or coma puts a milder termination to his sufferings. Treatment of milder forms of gastritis: Recipe: Dilute hydrocyanic acid, 1 to 10 drops; laudanum, 5 to 25 drops; solution of chloroform, 2 drachms to 1 ounce. This to be given as a draught. Hot fomentations afterwards to the region of the stomach may give relief, and the strength must be kept up by nutritive enemata (beef tea mixed in cream.) In simple cases 3 to 30 grains of the trisnitrate of bismuth may be given a quarter of an hour before each meal. This is good also in irritative dyspepsia, mixed with a little bicarbonate of soda.

Jaundice: Sometimes called the Yellows, from the peculiar hue of the skin and the eyes. It may be caused by congestion of the liver often a result of the complications of distemper, or by a sudden chill, or by the dog's having been allowed to stand

in the wet. Obstruction of the bile duct by the passing of a gall stone is another cause, or the duct may be blocked by the entrance of a round worm. Jaundice may come on with dullness and loss of appetite, staring coat, dry nose, and heat on top of the head.

Treatment: Smear the belly with belladonna liniment, then apply hot fomentations and poultices to the region of the liver. Give also from 2 to 10 or 20 grains of chloral and repeat the dose if necessary. When the pain has abated give an aloes bolus at night, and, in the morning a draught containing sulphate of soda and sulphate of magnesia, from $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm to 3 drachms of each in water. Afterwards, light nutritious and easily digested food and tonics of iron and quinine, with plenty of food and moderate exercise.

Piles: or Haemorrhoids: Most common things among dogs who are roughly fed and get but little exercise. Caused by constipation or sluggish liver. Pain while sitting at stool should at once arouse suspicion, or he may be observed frequently to lick the regions under the tail, or sit down and trail the anus along the ground. Upon examination the anus will be found to have lost its usual healthy contracted appearance, and is puffy and swollen. There are seldom external piles without internal as

well. The stools, too, will often, especially if the dog be constipated, be found tinged with blood. Old dogs are more frequently troubled with piles than young ones.

Treatment: This must be both local and constitutional. The food ought to be of a non-constipating nature, and contain a due amount of flesh. Boiled greens ought to be given frequently, and occasionally a piece of raw bullock's liver. Exercise is most essential. Gentle purgatives may be required, just enough to keep the bowels moderately free, such as a little sulphur in the food, or a little castor oil given the last thing at night. Locally.—Cleanliness of the parts. An ointment will also be of great service, and ought to be not only well smeared on twice or oftener every day, but a little inserted into the rectum. The compound ointment of galls, with a double proportion of powdered opium, is very useful; or the benzoated oxide of zinc ointment may be used, but if there be much tenderness the dog does not like it so well.

CHAPTER XI

PARASITES—EXTERNAL & INTERNAL

Ticks: That summer menace of dog owners in India. Small brown leggy ticks; and large shiny monsters; and tiny blue-grey beasts. The ears and pads and bodies of our canine pals are the daily hunting grounds, and there is the daily de-ticking party—unpleasant for de-ticker and de-ticked alike. A reliable, permanent tick preventative is yet to be discovered—despite the claims of various firms—and a fortune awaits the discoverer.

Meanwhile we have to struggle along as best we can.

Kurmange Baths help. So does a daily application of Pulvex.

But you notice I said "help." A creolin bath (one ounce to one gallon of water) is also a preventative.

The most successful treatment I have ever used is Cooper's Sheep dip, but this is not a thing that the man in the street can play about with. It is expensive, and dangerous in inexperienced hands.

In a town in India a veterinary establishment I know of makes up one of these tick dips once a week and there is a Sunday tick-up parade of all dogs in the town during the summer months. It has proved very successful and popular, as it kills all ticks and their eggs and keeps the dog free for several weeks.

A dog picks up ticks from bushes or sand and they breed and multiply at a terrific rate, infesting the walls of houses.

So your dog should be carefully searched for these pests each day—and the war waged patiently. For remember that not only are they an irritation but an infected tick can give your dog tick fever.

Fleas: Seem to be prevalent in certain districts and at certain times of the year. I have found Pulvex (made by Cooper McDougal) remarkable. You dust it into the skin, leave on for a few minutes and then brush out. Dead and doped fleas fall out and can be collected and burnt.

When Pulvex is not obtainable, here is a useful prescription. Oil of Eucalyptus, 2 drachms; terebene 2 drachms; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; liquor ammonia, 2 drachms; rose water, 10 ounces.

Mix and spray into the coat.

Lice: The dog louse is really an outcome of

neglect. No well cared-for dog should collect this pest. If, however, it makes its appearance on your dog, rigid measures must be take to exterminate it.

Burn the bedding and wash all fittings with a strong solution of tobacco. And for the destruction of the lice on the dog itself use an infusion of quassa chips, made by adding two quarts of boiling water to half a pound of the chips, and allowing it to stand for twelve hours.

Don't forget that both lice and fleas are liable to act as bearers of tapeworm in the larval form.

Also, that, whereas ticks and the dog louse have a preference for canine accommodation, fleas are more versatile and are just as at home on human beings.

Worms: And now a word or two about those inner parasites—worms. Nearly all dogs have worms but some are more troubled in this direction than others. And the symptoms vary in accordance with the degree of infestation.

The passage of worms or segments of them is a positive sign of their existence. But eczema, scratching, vomiting, a depraved appetite and digestive troubles may all have worms as the underlying cause.

The commonest form is the round or *Ascaris* worm—from which most puppies and some adult dogs suffer. In puppies they sometimes cause convulsions. These worms vary in length from half an inch to several inches; they are cream coloured and tapering.

There are many capsules and pills on the market, of which I consider Shirley's the best. But a simple and effective remedy is:

Santonin	. . .	5 grains.
Castor Oil	. . .	1 ounce.

This is a dose for an adult large dog; one half to a medium, and one quarter to a small dog.

For puppies I prefer areca nut, from five to thirty grains according to size. Always starve an adult dog 24 hours and a puppy 12 hours before administering a vermifuge and follow the dose with castor oil three hours later—and then a drink of warm milk an hour after the oil.

The tapeworm (*Taenia*) is most common in adult dogs. It is passed in flat segments and may be many yards long.

Areca nut is, I consider the best cure (though here again I have found patent medicines successful in some cases).

40 grains is the dose for a medium sized dog

such as a spaniel. A large dog would need as much as 60 and a very small one 5 to 10.

The powder should be mixed with treacle when administered.

Another excellent remedy is capsules made from male shield fern extract, but I do not think it is procurable here now.

There is one worm, the thread worm, which takes up its abode in the heart and finally kills the dog. It is very common in China and Japan, but fortunately rare here.

Dogs also suffer from hookworm but its presence can only be detected by an expert, and treated by one.

People who take the utmost care of their dogs have often been most indignant when they discover worms in them. "But we are so careful" they exclaim. "How could he possibly have got them?" And various theories about diet are put forward.

Which makes me smile—for your dog is just as likely to pick up worms in the street as from his food. It is something over which we have no control and the best plan is to worm your dog twice a year whether you have noticed worms or not. The history of worms is too long and com-

plicated a subject to discuss here but in their various stages from larva onwards worms are picked up in dozens of ways.

CHAPTER XII

FIRST AID IN ACCIDENTS

Accidents, we know, occur in the best regulated circles—and canine circles are no exception.

Very few of us who have had much to do with dogs have not been suddenly faced with an emergency demanding quick action. We ring up the vet—perhaps he is out on a case—anyway waiting for his arrival always seems interminable, and meanwhile we feel so helpless. One longs to do something to help the sufferer and yet is dubious of unskilled attention.

Here, then, are a few first aid tips;

The run-over dog: A screech of brakes, a yelp of pain—was the motorist careless or did your dog run across his wheels? No time to argue about that now—the dog is lying in the street moaning pitifully or horribly still.

Pick him up very gently and get him home as quickly as possible, and ring up the vet. Don't waste time looking for broken bones (unless of

course they are obvious) the vet will do that when he comes.

Prepare a soft warm bed for the patient and lay him in it with a hot water bottle at his back. And give him one aspirin and a teaspoonful of brandy in a little warm milk. If there is haemorrhage omit the brandy. You can tell, by examining the gums, which will be very pale if there is internal bleeding. Keep the patient as quiet as possible until the vet's arrival and see that there is boiling water ready for him.

Don't get panicky and worry too much. Remember that the dog is suffering badly from shock, and that unless there is some serious internal injury an injection of morphia will do wonders.

Burns and Scalds: Dogs are likely sometimes to get into hot water—literally I mean!

And Carron oil (made by mixing equal parts of lime water and linseed oil) should always be kept in the house to meet this emergency. It should be applied freely to the burn or scald and covered with cotton wool. The great point to remember in burns is to exclude air from the wound, and to keep it scrupulously clean. Remember too, to treat for shock (brandy, aspirin and rest as in all accidents).

Fights: You have managed to separate them at last—perhaps you have had to pour buckets of water

over them or sprinkle pepper on their noses to make them loose their hold. And you bear your scarred warrior back to the house and examine the damage. Perhaps festoons of torn flesh are hanging from him, in which case all you can do is wash the wounds with permanganate and wait the vet's arrival to stitch them up. But perhaps there are only deep tooth perforations with which you can cope yourself. These perforations (which sometimes connect with each other under the skin) should be syringed with a solution of picric acid (2 grains to an ounce of water) and then with glycerine and mag-sulph. lotion which I consider a useful addition to your canine medicine chest and which is made by mixing a pint of glycerine with 1¼ lb. mag. sulph. (Epsom salts to the uninitiated).

Choking: is fortunately rare in dogs, but a greedy animal occasionally swallows some hard substance such as gristle when bolting its food. Holding a dog up by its back legs, head down, sometimes helps him to eject the obstruction but is hardly possible in a dog like a Great Dane!

Veterinary surgeons have special throat forceps to cope with this contingency and unless the dog is gasping for breath it is better to wait for professional assistance. But if urgent put two fingers into the dog's gullet and endeavour to extract the obstruction.

Where medical aid cannot be obtained and the obstruction is too low for extraction, Woodroffe Hill recommends attaching a piece of sponge to bent whalebone, lubricating it with oil, and gently forcing it down the throat. Great care must be taken to have the sponge firmly tied to the bone, and an additional precaution is to tie a piece of strong cotton to it so that it can be pulled up in the case of emergency.

Fractures

Broken bones are a fairly common occurrence in canine circles, and though veterinary aid should always be summoned, it is not always available in the outlying districts.

So here are a few tips:—

Fractures are spoken of as simple, compound or comminuted. In the first form the bone is simply broken, usually in an oblique manner without any external wound; whereas in compound fracture there is an external wound. The fracture is comminuted when the bones are crushed or splintered.

The difficulty about diagnosing a fracture lies usually in the fact that there is much swelling, and in every case of suspected fracture this swelling must be kept in abeyance by free fomentations of warm

water, as soon after the accident as possible. Here are the most frequent fractures that occur:

Fracture of the arm often produced by a blow on the brisket. Signs are shortening of the limb, crepitation, swelling and pain. A splint must be applied to the front and back of the arm and held in position with an elastoplast bandage. In applying the splint, stretch the limb to its furthest extent, holding by the toes. Two months' rest is necessary for a complete recovery.

Fracture of forearm: Is simpler to treat because the ulna (bone at the back of the radius) acts as a splint. Put on a narrow, dry bandage and over this a starch or plaster of Paris bandage (you can prepare the latter by soaking a bandage in boiled starch) Six weeks rest is recommended.

Fracture of the thigh bones: This is a serious fracture and the application of supports is not easy. You must do your best with a wooden splint (3 ply wood padded with cotton) shaped to fit the thigh as nearly as possible, and held in place with a bandage.

It will probably take from eight to twelve weeks to recover and wasting of the muscles over the seat of injury often occurs and remains.

Fracture of the metacarpal and metatarsal bones:

These impressive words merely mean fingers and toes. And a dog's toes are often crushed and the bones broken. A small splint moulded to fit the whole of the front of the foot and kept in place with a bandage is all that is necessary and a month's rest usually effects a cure.

Injuries to the vertebral column such as often occur when a dog is run over, are usually fatal at the time of the accident.

Poisoning: Another query I have had is on the subject of poisoning—how to diagnose it and what to do. Naturally the best thing to do if you suspect poisoning is to call a vet at once because there are many kinds of poisoning each demanding special treatment.

However, broadly speaking, it is, in all cases of poisoning, advisable to empty the stomach with an active emetic as soon as possible and then (phosphorus poisoning excepted) give a few tablespoons of olive oil.

In emergency, salt and water will do for an emetic if nothing better is handy. But twenty to thirty grains of sulphate of zinc given in a few ounces of warm water is better (I refer as usual to a medium sized adult dog). The most usual form of poisoning is strychnine (which is used to kill

vermin and so often picked up by dogs). And it is easy to diagnose. There are violent muscular contractions, and painful contortions. Arsenic, lead, antimony phosphorus, and mercury are also often frequent causes of death—pretty speedily.

If you are fortunate enough to have been able to save your dog, with the administration of a speedy emetic, keep him very quiet for a day or two and feed only on soft foods.

CHAPTER XIII

BREEDING

Whether you breed for pleasure or profit, it is good for your bitch to have at least one family in her life.

A bitch first comes into season at 6 to 8 months old—some of the breeds such as chows, much later, and these heats occur fairly regularly at 6 month intervals. A bitch should not be mated at the first heat as maternity arrests her development at that early age. The sire should be chosen beforehand.

The heat lasts about 3 weeks and the mating is usually best effected during the end of the second week, but the bitch indicates her wishes, and whenever she is anxious to stand to the dog is the best time to mate her. A second service a few days later is advisable, and unless there is some defect in either animal, it is best to leave the pair to themselves.

It is usual for the bitch to go to the dog on these occasions although it is a matter that can be decided by the owners. Most owners of stud dogs are content to make an arrangement whereby they have the

pick of the litter but some, and wisely I think, hold out for a stud fee, if the dog has a pedigree.

(If there is no result from the mating it is usual for the owner of the dog to give a free service if the bitch owner requires it the next time the bitch is season).

61 to 63 days now elapse before the birth of the puppies, and during that time she must have the best of care.

Three weeks after being mated she should be treated for worms—it only all breeders would follow this simple rule what a lot of trouble they would save the purchasers of their puppies! Of all the lovely litters of pups that have come to me for sale at 5 weeks old only one has been free from worms.

Remember, too, that you can begin to treat those puppies via their mother, for rickets—by giving her Halibut Liver oil and Malt Extract all through the period of gestation.

For a month the bitch should lead her normal life—taking plenty of exercise. If it is a matter of importance to discover if the bitch is pregnant, tests can be taken by a vet.

At six weeks it will be found necessary to curtail the bitch's exercise and stop her jumping or violent gambolling with boisterous companions. Do not let

her overtire herself; and keep her scrupulously clean—washing her abdomen and under parts of the tail with a mild solution of Dettol.

Introduce her to the bed in which you wish her pups to be born, a week before the time and see that she is not disturbed there either by other dogs or strangers.

A box or basket lined with straw and covered with a clean towel is the best maternity bed and should be large enough to provide ample space. A restlessness and panting on the part of the bitch indicates that the event is imminent, and soon she begins to strain. If within an hour from then she has not produced a puppy, call the vet. But most bitches are capable of conducting their own accouchements perfectly satisfactorily and deal with each pup as it arrives—opening the membranous envelope in which it is enclosed and biting off the cord. It is natural for the bitch to eat the after-birth; and a bowl of warm milk should be offered her between the arrival of each pup.

If all is going well with her, leave the bitch to her own devices and do not interfere with her or handle the puppies. But if she is obviously having difficulty in getting rid of a pup and the straining is proving unsuccessful call your vet because it may mean a dead pup is causing an obstruction.

If a bitch becomes exhausted warm milk, brandy and the yolk of an egg is a good thing. Cases of retarded parturition have often been put right by taking the bitch for a ride in a jolting vehicle, (no fairy tale this)! When the last puppy has been born, the bitch settles down to clean and feed them. A little later she should be induced to go out and relieve herself.

If there is any discharge after parturition, copious syringing of the uterus is called for—with a weak solution of permanganate of potash and warm water.

A very liberal diet of milk and raw meat should be given to the bitch after the birth of the puppies and all the time she is nursing. One last word—the bitches of India seem to be very prolific—they produce enormous families. And often I am told quite casually that the owners have been advised to drown several puppies—even half the litter. While appreciating the fact that a bitch cannot be expected to bring up a large litter, this wholesale slaughter of valuable puppies horrifies me. With people howling out for good dogs, and good homes (not to mention good prices) awaiting every well bred pup that is born in India, surely the owners are prepared to take the trouble to assist the bitch or rear a few pups by hand?

Strictly speaking every bitch ought to be capable of rearing her own offspring, but as every breeder knows, there are exceptions.

Some breeders make a habit of always having a foster mother ready and take puppies away from their own dam, not because she is incapable of bringing them up, but in the belief that her shapeliness will be destroyed; I consider this a cruel and unnatural procedure.

If a bitch is healthy, has a good supply of milk, and is reasonably sensible with her litter, she can fulfil her maternal duties better than any foster parent, and probably enjoy doing so.

Some bitches are a little clumsy and awkward with their first litter but gain experience from being allowed to bring it up.

Here are some causes that warrant the use of a foster parent or artificial rearing:

1. The mother may die at whelping, though the percentage of deaths during or subsequent to labour is very small, except when a small bitch becomes in whelp to a dog many times her size.
2. Inadequate supply of milk either in quality or quantity soon apparent by the slow and uncertain growth of the pups.

3. A jealous or vicious temperament, resulting in her attacking the puppies especially if interfered with.
4. The onset of some disease near the time of parturition.

A foster parent is obviously the best solution if a bitch, for any of these reasons, is unable to bring up her family. But a suitable one is not always easy to find. The dates of pupping should correspond as closely as possible as bitches milk varies in consistency as the pups grow. If possible the foster dam should be slightly larger than the real one.

Great caution should be exercised in introducing the pups to the alien parent, as dogs have the power of discrimination and if a bitch takes a dislike to her new family at the outset she is not above expressing it by destroying them.

Artificial rearing of puppies may begin at birth or any time afterwards.

Vigorous puppies begin suckling within an hour or so of birth, so if they are taken away from the dam, artificial warmth in the shape of a hot water bottle must be given and feeding started within the first few hours.

Attention to the severed navel cord is also advisable, dusting it with one part boracic acid to ten of powdered starch.

The pups should be fed from an ordinary babies' bottle with a small soft teat—the youngsters have not sufficient strength to compress a hard one.

The best food for the pups is Shirley's Lactol which has full directions on the tin, but as it is difficult to procure nowadays Horlicks may be substituted.

On no account should cows milk be given. It is not, as commonly believed by people who dilute it with water, too strong, but much too weak, and of an entirely different consistency from bitch's milk. In order to obtain sufficient nourishment from it pups will have to take too large a quantity and distend their little stomachs.

Give the food, tepid, every two hours, making it fresh each time—a little experience will soon show the feeder when each pup has had its quatum.

For the first two weeks this regime should continue day and night—two hourly feeds and a frequently changed hot water bottle. Remember, too, that the bitch's job of cleaning up the family falls to you, and since you cannot perform it in her excellent manner, you must do so with a little alcohol in cotton wool.

At two weeks you can lessen your vigil a little—cut out the night feeds and give six feeds a day, the first very early and the last as late as possible.

At a month, four feeds a day should be enough—larger feeds of course, but the same diet.

At five to six weeks, you can begin weaning the family—putting them gradually on to cow's milk, a little porridge and scraped raw beef in small quantities. At six weeks old they should be old enough and strong enough to go to their new homes—a little smaller perhaps than naturally reared puppies, but suffering no ill-effects.

Docking and Removal of Dew Claws: There seems to be so much ignorance in this country as to the length of tail left on the various docked breeds that I am going to give the correct lengths:

Spaniels (with the exception of Water Spaniels) Remove three fifths.

Poodles: Remove half.

Airedales and Terriers: Remove a little more than half.

For Terriers and Sealyhams: Remove a little less than half.

Yorkshire Terriers, King Charles and Griffons: Remove two thirds.

English Sheep Dog (if not born tail-less) and **Boxers:** Amputate at nearest joint to rump.

Docking should be done when the pups are three days old with a sharp pair of scissors, and the wound treated with a few drops, of Tinct Benz. Co. (Friar's Balsam). The local practise of leaving the pups until they are several weeks old only means more pain for the pup and probably stitching. At three days old, it is hardly felt, there is little bleeding, in most cases, and healing is quick.

Dew Claws, or supernumerary digits, present at birth on the fore or hind feet of some puppies, should also be removed—snipped off, very close to the skin, with a pair of scissors at the same time as you dock.

Apart from show purposes, these dew claws are often a nuisance to the dog in its adult life, catching in things and becoming torn.

Dental Department: And finally a word on teeth. The complete mouth of a dog consists of twenty one teeth, incisors (the ones that nip you,) canines, and molars.

All but the molars are “temporary,” that is to say are changed when the dog is between 4 to 6 months old. During this process the gums are sometimes inflamed and convulsions sometimes occur, when five to ten grams of bromide of potash should be given three times a day.

Sometimes the temporary teeth get entangled at their roots with the permanent ones replacing them, in which case the former should be drawn.

Although a dog's age can be roughly estimated in its youth from its teeth, they are not a very reliable guide in its old age as biting on hard substances wears them down.

A dog that is fed on slops and given no hard food accumulates tartar on its teeth. Although I condemn the practice of feeding bones to dogs (even the largest are apt to splinter and set up inflammation) I do think hard biscuits or toast should be given, for the sake of the teeth.

Accumulation of tartar causes bad breath and if allowed to occur the teeth must be scraped and cleaned with a tooth brush and powdered charcoal.

Two expressions with which dog owners should be familiar are:

"Overshot" having the front upper teeth projecting over the lower.

"Undershot" the lower teeth projecting beyond the upper.

Both are disqualifying points at Shows, except in the case of the Bull-dog varieties, which must be undershot.

CHAPTER XIV

BREAKING GUN DOGS

By special request we will now discuss the training of Gun Dogs, and as I am only familiar with conditions in England on this subject, you must forgive me if I use examples that are not to be found locally, and adapt them yourselves for this country.

The qualifications for a successful Dog-Breaker are: Patience, Perseverance, a good Temper, Kindness, Energy and Firmness. Added to which he should be a good Sportsman—a "Good shot," because a dog soon gets tired of doing nothing beyond observing obedience.

The proper proportions of kindness and firmness are perhaps the most difficult combination. One writer upon dog-breaking (heart-breaking would be a better appellation) says: "You should then walk repeatedly round him, run at him, crack a whip at him, in fact do everything you can without touching him, to induce him to get up, and when he moves but a single inch drag him down as

before." He adds (and I do not doubt the truth of his statement) that "most dogs are a good deal frightened by this treatment—"

Whilst heartily condemning this terrifying method of training a dog, I maintain that a dog, during his schooling, commits certain offences that call for judicious punishments, and that the sentimental theorist who professes to be shocked when a dog is thrashed will never make a successful dog trainer—gun or otherwise, and his dogs will be a nuisance to himself and others all his life.

The schooling of all gun dogs can hardly be begun too early, the duties of the various breeds being slightly different.

The Spaniel's duty is to work every inch of ground, hunting in and out of every bit of brushwood, and to retrieve to hand fur or feather, wounded or dead, without injuring it. His mouth must be tender, his nose good. He must be taught to quarter the ground in a systematic manner; to range or hunt close, not to run or give chase; to drop to hand or shot; to find quickly when told, and to retrieve tenderly to hand on land or water.

His first lessons should be in general obedience, (to answer to his name, and come to heel). Then make the youngster at home with the report of a

gun. Remember that puppies vary in temperament and your scholar may be nervous and gun-shy—in which case the gun should first be fired at a distance of 600 yards. The blazing off of a gun directly at a puppy because he is supposed to have inherited natural shooting instincts from his parents has been the ruination of many a gun dog.

Next, throw the wing of a bird or a stuffed rabbit for him to fetch, gradually increasing the distance, and compelling him to drop it at your feet—using always the same word. Don't bore him with this lesson—five to ten minutes a day is enough, and he should master it in three weeks.

Now he must be taught to retrieve in covert and for this a game bird (never use a crow or some bird that will attack and so make the dog bite) should be secured, its wings clipped and it should be released in thick bushes. If the dog does not find at once, bring him to heel with a whistle (always the same whistle) and after a few minutes rest, make him try again. He may now go out with a gun—being taught to “drop” when the gun is fired. If he shows an inclination to run out, a “check cord” is the best means of stopping him. At the end of a year he should be able to retrieve to hand, but it is only in the third season that he reaches perfection. Most Spaniels take easily to

water but if they are water-shy encourage them to cross a stream by paddling through yourself and calling—or by throwing a dead bird into the water.

The Retriever's training follows the same lines except that he is not expected to work and put up the game to the same extent, his forte being retrieving the shot game from land or water. Most retrievers will go left or right to a wave of the hand.

Pointers and Setters are trained in the same way too, except that when quartering they "point" (an inherent tendency manifesting itself in early puppyhood) when they find and should be taught to "drop" at the point.

When buying a gun dog, a week's trial should always be allowed, for some pups show obvious signs that they will not turn out well, and even a dog that is supposed to be "trained" may not work for a new master.

Always use the same words and actions of command so that your pupil knows your methods; never let him retrieve vermin or chase any game.

A gun dog's finishing lessons should be given first alone—then in company, when a little licence must be allowed him as he will naturally be over-excited at first.

CHAPTER XV

SHOWING

Preparation for Show: In theory the preparation of a dog for exhibition means only the devotion of a little extra time and care over grooming for a few weeks before the Show. This ought to be all that is necessary for a dog that is to be judged by its normal and natural condition.

But in practice, many exhibitors go to infinite trouble to make their dogs look well and show off their salient points.

Of course great attention must be paid to the animal's condition—he must be neither too thin nor too fat, so his diet must be carefully regulated.

It is also essential that a dog should be trained to stand well on the lead, and to go through his paces without nervous excitement, and to allow himself to be handled by a stranger in the judging ring—all of which should be rehearsed if possible.

Most of the Terrier group need stripping under expert hands, Poodles need clipping, and white dogs are much improved with chalking.

But it is essential that no dye, colouring, darkening or bleaching must be used to alter the colour of an exhibit, and no powder, oil or grease must remain in the coat during the period of exhibition.

See therefore that your dog is exhibited in the best possible condition, clean, carefully groomed, and trained to its best behaviour in the show ring.

Entering Your Dog: A dog entered for show must be in possession of a pedigree and be registered with the Kennel Club.

When a Dog Show is advertised therefore, find out from where you have to obtain entry forms, and having procured them, do read them carefully and intelligently and comply with the instructions on them when you send them in—together with the entrance fee.

On the day of the Show: You will be expected to bring your dog, or send him with a reliable attendant to the Show ground at a specified hour, and you will greatly help those responsible for its success, if you are punctual. He will probably have to be in possession of a chain. He will have to pass a veterinary examination at the gate. And then you will have to find out where he is benched (according to his number), take him there and

keep him there all day, except when he is in the ring, and at specified exercising times. You will realize that the public is paying to see these aristocrats, and will feel badly used if the exhibits are wandering around all the time—or if they are taken home if they do not win a prize, as some owners seem to expect! A dog show is a tiring business, and you must make up your mind to keep good-tempered and abide by the rules.

Stay with your dog as much as possible; it is all new and rather exciting to him; also there's just a chance he, or one of the others, may escape and a war ensue.

But keep an eye on the ring and don't miss your turn. Ring stewards do their best but can't be responsible for seeing that all exhibits are in.

Bring food for your dog and a bowl for his water. These may be provided, but he feels more at home with his own utensils. Bring also his grooming materials for a final polish before he enters the ring. And a camp stool for yourself. The show is probably efficiently disinfected, but a flit-gun of disinfectant for your own bench is not a bad idea—and don't let your dog get too matey with his next door neighbours.

Need I add that if you do not come out of the ring with one of those coveted prize cards that you

were sure you were entitled to, it isn't very sporting to make remarks about the integrity of the judge? He, or she, really is doing his or her best!

A GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Some of my readers seem to think that I use too many technical expressions for the amateur dog breeder and I have been asked to make a glossary of the most important ones.

So here goes:—

Apple Headed: Implies that the head is round, instead of flat on top, i.e. Toy Spaniel.

Apron: The frill or long coat below the neck of long haired dogs.

Bat-eared: Ears held erect like the ears of a bat.

Beefy: Applied usually to a Bulldog when its hind quarters are too large.

Blaze: A white mark up the face between the eyes.

Brisket: The lower part of the body in front of the chest and between the fore-legs.

Brush: Applied to a tail heavy with hair i.e. a Collie.

Butterfly Nose: A mottled nose.—Showing pink spots.

Button Ear: An ear that drops over in front—as in the Terrier—and is not pricked as in the Alsatian.

Cat foot: A short round foot.

Cheeky: Thick in the cheeks.

Chop: The fore face of the Bull dog.

Chest: Extends from the brisket to the belly—it is not the breast.

Cobby: Short and compact, like a cob horse.

Comb fringe: The hair that drops down from the tail of a Setter.

Couplings: The body of a dog between the limbs.

Cow-hocked: The hocks turning inwards.

Crest: The upper arch of a dog's neck.

Cropping: Cutting a dog's ears to make them stand erect (forbidden in England since 1895).

Culottee: Feathery hair on the thighs of a Peke or Pom.

Cushion: The swelling in the upper lips, of Bull-dogs and Mastiff.

Dew Claw: An extra claw and rudimentary toe found above the other toes. They should be removed in puppyhood.

Dew laps: The pendulous skin under a dog's chin. i.e. Bloodhound.

Dish faced: A depression in the nasal bone which makes the nose higher at the tip than at the top.

Docking: The shortening of a dog's tail.

Down-faced: When the nasal bone inclines downwards towards the point of the nose.

Drop ear: The same as Button Ear—but hanging close to the cheeks.

Dudley nose: A flesh coloured nose.

Fall: The long, overhanging hair over the face of a Yorkshire or Skye Terrier.

Feathering: Hair on the legs.

Hare foot: A long narrow foot carried well forward.

Harlequin: Pied, mottled or patchy.

How: An inner eyelid much developed in some dogs.

Huckle bones: The tops of the lip joints.

Leather: The skin of the ear—used chiefly in reference to Daschshunds.

Lumber: Superfluity of flesh, heavy, ungainly.

Mask: The dark muzzle of a Mastiff and some other breeds.

Merle: A blue-ish grey colour with black intermingled.

Overshop: Having the front upper teeth projecting over the lower.

Pad: The sole of a dog's foot.

Pity: A peculiar quality of coat, consisting of two kinds of hair, one soft and woolly, and the other long and wiry.

Plume: The tail of a Pom.

Puppy: A dog under 12 months old.

Racy: Slight and long legged, i.e. Greyhounds and Salukis.

Roach-backed: A back that is arched along the spine, particularly towards the hind quarters.

Rose ear: An ear which folds backwards as in the Borzoi.

Septum: The division between the nostrils.

Shelly: A thin narrow body as that of the Borzoi.

Sickle Hocks: When the hind legs of a dog bend at the hock—as in all racing dogs.

Snipey-jawed: A muzzle that is long and narrow.

Spread: The width between the foreleg of a Bull-dog.

Stern: Tail.

Stop: The depression just in front of the eyes between the skull and the nasal bone.

Timber: Bone.

Trace: The dark mark down the back of a Pug.

Tri-colour: Black, tan and white.

True Arm: Fore arm.

Tulip Ear: An elevated, open ear.

Vent: The tan-coloured hair under the tail.

Wall-eyed: A blue mottled eye.

Well-sprung: Nicely rounded.

Wheaten: A pale yellowish colour.

And now, with the help of the little diagram how about learning it all up for future reference?

NOTES ON
RECOGNIZED BREEDS

(Their Evolution & Suitability to India)

GUN DOGS

I will start off with the group that comes under the heading of Gun Dogs. These include Pointers, Setters, Labradors and Spaniels. Of these, as I always favour a short coated dog in a hot country, I consider the POINTERS the most suitable for India.

The pointer's original home was Spain—as early as 1600, when the Spaniards were reputed to have the best dogs for game-finding in the world. About 200 years ago he was introduced into England, where he was considered the only dog capable of finding game for the gun.

With the passing of the old fashioned flint lock, and improvements in fire arms, the Pointer was found a bit slow and the original Spanish breed was crossed with Fox hounds, so the English Pointer was evolved, and a perfect model of pace, stamina, resolution and nerve produced.

Perhaps the most famous pointer of olden days was Sir Richard Garthy's "Drake"—a great winner at Field trials. He could go 50 miles an hour and pull up dead in a second.

Whether you are a sportsman or not, if you have time to exercise him, and like a big dog, a Pointer is an ideal dog for India.

Setters: Are divided into three varieties: the English, the Irish and the Gordon, but all have a common origin, probably the Spaniel on one side and the Pointer on the other.

The Irish Setter is the most popular, probably because of its glorious chestnut colour (which should predominate), though some sportsmen consider that they inherit too much Irish impetuosity to make first class gun dogs. Their engaging nature makes them very popular with ladies.

The English Setter, where white should be the predominant colour, is perhaps a little steadier.

Some years ago, when setters were being bred more for the show bench than for their working capabilities, the breed threatened to lose its wonderful capacity for scent.

But the Kennel Club saved the situation by issuing an edict that no gun dog shall be entitled to championship honours unless it has a certificate of merit at field trials as well as on the show bench.

The Gordon setter (so called because it was first favoured by the Duke of Gordon) is black and tan. It is not very popular outside Scotland, although

the specimens that have appeared at field trials have held their own. Its a heavier type of dog than either of the others and should be jet black with tan on the cheeks eyes and feet.

Retrievers and Labradors: Although Pointers and Setters and Spaniels are often trained to retrieve as well as to find and set, the experts seem to think that the double duty often results in deterioration in the field and that a larger and quicker dog is necessary to be used in conjunction with the "finders."

Which is where the Retriever comes in. First of all the Poodle was tried for this duty but though he was keen enough, his mouth was too hard. And it was not till 1850 that a black coated dog was introduced into England from Labrador and was found to be a born retriever of game on land or water—for he was not susceptible to cold or to canker of the ear.

By crossing the original Labrador with the English setter, the black flat-coated Retriever was evolved (and later the Golden Retriever) and is the best companion a shooting man can have.

His cousin the curly-coated Retrifer is not at all popular—there is a prejudice against him on account of his alleged ill-temper, and it is said that his nose

is not so good, and he is not so easy to train as the flat-coated variety.

The Spaniel Family: Its name is legion. Land ones and water ones, big ones and little ones, but all with a common origin, Spain, hence their name.

The Irish water-spaniel (always liver in colour) which a gentleman by the name of McCarthy claimed originated in his Kennel, must obviously have had something to do with a Poodle. And he is really not a true spaniel. There have been a lot of arguments about him—his origin and his merits, but the fact remains that nature (for Mr. McCarthy) has endowed him with an excellent nose, an almost water-proof coat, the sporting instincts of a true son of Ireland, and a sensible disposition.

The English water spaniel is very like the Irish except that he has no top-knot. He resembles a springer spaniel with Astrakhan fur.

The Clumber (so called because he was favoured by the Duke of Newcastle at Clumber Park) is the most massively built of the land spaniels. He is white with lemon markings.

Then there is the Sussex spaniel, rather uncommon these days and of a colour peculiar to this strain—a sort of golden liver.

And the little Cocker—smallest member of the

subdivisions of spaniels. He may be black or parti-coloured.

And lastly the English and Welsh Springers.

All these come from a common ancestor but have been specially bred for differences in size, colour or symmetry.

Personally I do not consider the spaniel, in any of its forms, the ideal gun dog—they are too excitable for my liking.

They are also sentimental to a degree and for any one who wants a devoted companion, I recommend them.

Terriers

The original home of all terriers is the British Isles. Since the Norman Conquest the small earth dogs which we now call terriers were kept in our islands. We can see them on the Bayeux tapestry hunting with the hounds in King Harold's hawking party.

A simple way to classify terriers is under the four groups: English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh. And you will find that all the smooth varieties will fall in the English group, the wire haired in all the groups and the long haired in only the Scottish group.

I will start off with the English terriers—First of all with two little-known breeds, the Tan or Manchester Terrier and its near relation the English White Terrier. In England they have fallen out of favour though in olden days they were champion rat killers. They are the oldest English terrier and the ancestors of the present variations.

Then—The Bull Terrier—now a gentlemanly fellow, but a generation or two ago the associate of rogues and vagabonds who kept him as a fighter and laid bets on his success in the fighting pit. He is of course the result of a cross between the English white terrier and the Bulldog.

The Bull terrier is an excellent dog for India, short coated, and hardy, an affectionate companion—but apt to be a fighter.

Next we have the Smooth Fox-Terrier, probably a cross between the white English and the black and tan terriers—bred originally to hunt with fox-hounds and bolt foxes. This is another very suitable dog for this country and I cannot think why he is not more popular.

Identical with the Smooth, except in the consistency of its coat is the Wire Fox Terrier—one of the most popular dogs in England. And strangely enough in India too. I say strangely, because it is

not nearly such a suitable breed as its near relation the Smooth, for a hot country. It requires careful stripping under expert hands, regularly. The novices cheerfully sheer off the coat in summer time and then wonder why the dogs suffer from eczema. I am myself a devotee of the wire terrier, but do not think he is the dog for a novice.

And now for a larger Terrier—the Airedale, who originated in Yorkshire not so very long ago, product of the otterhound and the black and tan terrier.

The Airedale of today is a smart animal with a hard wiry coat (not easy to keep in India where dogs are over-washed) very different from the shaggy creature that was his ancestor.

I do not think the breed as a whole is possessed of tremendous brain power, but Airedales are lovable creatures.

Here again scientific stripping is necessary and the shaved atrocities that parade the streets of India in summer make me shudder.

The last of the English terriers is the Bedlington. They are the most antagonistic of all the terrier tribe, and I think any sense they ever had has been bred out of them, although his fanciers claim that he is the most faithful of companions, an excellent

children's pet, and as hard as nails.

Of the two terriers from Ireland—the Irish Terrier and the Kerry Blue, I prefer the former.

Personally I consider an Irish Terrier an ideal dog for this country: hardy, lovable and midway between a Fox Terrier and an Airedale in size. Many people here confuse an Irish Terrier with a Wire Fox Terrier. "We want an Irish" they say, and I have come to realize they mean a Wire.

Kerry Blues, with their lilac-blue coats, are rather decorative but not very intelligent dogs. In Ireland, where they are very popular, breeders insist on their having a black palate.

Like the Wire and the Airedale they need stripping; no easy job as their coats are soft rather than wiry. Primarily the Kerry is a water dog with a reputation for otter-hunting in his native land.

Wales has given us two terrier breeds—the Welsh Terrier and the Sealyham. The former is not a very prepossessing dog to look at, rather nondescript in fact—but he is a game little beast and has the reputation for being the best terrier to use with hounds in the world.

Sealyhams are intelligent, easily trained and the gamest little sportsmen ever bred. They are also ideal dogs for a flat. There is much controversy

about the origin of the short legged little Sealyham, but a West Highland cross seems to me pretty obvious. The breed derives its name from the seat of the Edwards family in Pembrokeshire.

And now the terriers of Scotland—starting with the Scottish Terrier, often wrongly called the Aberdeen—there is no such breed as the Aberdeen. They are grand little dogs—one-man dogs however, and not always friendly with strangers. Even with their own masters they are usually undemonstrative in their loyalty.

The breed incidentally has altered out of all recognition. Nowadays they are always black or brindle, square in the head and short in the back, where as in olden days a Scottie was often wheaten or even grizzle and had a sharp nose.

The Cairn Terrier is another popular terrier from Scotland and his family tree goes back a very long way. Nor has he altered much—except that he is now bred smaller. In a variety of colours: grey, sandy, red, brindle, or nearly black they are attractive dogs, but in my opinion have nothing on their descendants the Scotties.

I also prefer a West Highland Terrier—which looks like a White Cairn, and whose lineage is equally ancient. Wonderful stories are told of this

dog's pluck and endurance as a badger hunter in his Highland home.

And now we come to that impressive looking animal the **Skye Terrier**—yards long and with cascades of well-groomed hair veiling its face. But I do not think they are suitable dogs for India and in summer I am sure the Skyes themselves agree with me.

People are apt to get the idea that Skyes are just bred to look beautiful, but see a team of them at work in Scotland in the Hebrides—chasing up the hillsides after rabbits—and they'd change their minds. The **Clydesdale Terrier** is really just a pocket edition of a Skye—equally beautiful and equally sporting.

Then comes the **Dandie Dinmont**—something like a Skye, long and low but with pendant ears and topknot. A lively and alert fellow of doubtful origin who first sprang into favour after the publication of Scott's "Guy Mannering" in which he is a character.

And, the last of the Scottish group—the **Border Terrier**, little seen these days.

The people of Northumberland and Scotland both claim his origin. He is a very ordinary looking dog, and I find nothing attractive in him.

And that concludes the extensive class of Terriers.

Utility Dogs

And now a group of dogs which we can lump together under the heading of "Utility Breeds." This includes Draught Dogs, Pastoral Dogs and Police Dogs.

And I'll start off with Draught Dogs.

In England the use of dogs for draught work is prohibited by law, but in some parts of the Continent—France, Belgium and Holland, they can still be seen drawing small carts with market produce in them. Judging by their behaviour the dogs appear to enjoy their work—and their owners certainly take great care of them.

But in Canada dogs are used extensively for traction and at the Hudson Bay trading ports, large Kennels of dogs (mostly Huskies, which are undefined half breeds, crossed with wolves) are kept.

Peary favoured these Huskies in his expedition, and also the Eskimo—a breed recognized by the Kennel Club but rarely seen in England—although its near relation the Chow has become very popular lately. Incidentally the word chow means "edible" in China where this dog is a substitute for roast

mutton. A Chow must be whole coloured—black, red, blue, yellow or white, and his tongue must be black.

The Eskimo on the other hand is always black or rusty with grey markings on chest belly and tail; unlike the Chow, who has a friendly, peaceable nature, the Eskimo is a brutal bully and is much nearer his wolf relative in looks and character.

The Samoyed, which Scott and Peary favoured on their expedition, is a replica of the Eskimo—you can call him either a small Eskimo or a large Pom. And he is always pure white, or biscuit. Being less powerful than the Eskimo, six dogs are needed for a sledge team instead of four. He also is a much more amicable fellow than the Eskimo.

Samoyeds are now being bred more with an eye for beauty than for handling sledges in the frozen North.

The use of dogs for sledging is a subject about which there's been much controversy. There are two ways in which sledge dogs may be used for polar expeditions. They may be taken with the idea of bringing them all back alive—or one can use them as pawns in the game from which the maximum of value must be got regardless of life—a survival of the fittest.

Most polar explorers have had to face hard facts about their dog teams—even the horror of having to eat their canine companions, which leaves them with an aversion to employing dogs in future explorations.

The hardihood and endurance of sledge dogs is well known. They keep up a steady trot hour after hour and don't seem to know the meaning of fatigue. But ice in their coats often half paralyzes them.

Scott, in his diary, said that "a sledge dog's interest must be maintained—monotony kills him."

On his last expedition he sent his dogs back with the note in his diary that "they should get back safely—there is food all along the line." But he himself did not get back.

And now we go on to pastoral dogs—the dogs used for guarding flocks and herds. Of course a variety of mongrels do this in all parts of the world and one or two of the Continental breeds really rank under this heading. But I am only going to mention the world's most famous and acknowledged guardians of stock—the Collie, and the **English Bob Tailed Sheep Dog**. The Collie is perhaps the world's most maligned dog. He is a man's dog, and what is more a one man's dog. And because

he is disposed to concentrate his affections on one person, rather than lavish them on many, he is dubbed "treacherous," whereas a human being with the same disposition would merely be called reserved.

He does not like children, so it is unwise to force their attentions on him, but he will not attack them if not molested by them. He is not suited to town life, where his mental as well as physical horizon is limited. He needs the freedom of the country—and a job of work to do.

Nobody seems to know much about the Collie's origin, but Scotland is his natural home, and here I've seen him perform the most amazing feats of herdsmanship—handling stubborn sheep in a narrow lane, rounding up on a moorland, and keeping a selected few under his vigilant eye. And he performs all his duties so joyously, yet with an air of terrific importance and responsibility. He is a marvel of generalship—patient, judicious, slow to anger, quick in action.

In the Hebrides, Orkneys, and Shetland, where the sheep are smaller, a reduced size in Collies has been bred, but with all the qualities of the larger breed.

On a show bench a Collie is a really beautiful sight—but I think he looks out of place.

The Bob Tailed Sheep dog is not so temperamental as the Collie, and in his shaggy person are all the attributes of a drover's assistant and an ideal companion—though to keep him in India is I think sheer cruelty.

His ancestors probably came to England in the Baltic trading ships, and the breed was established about a century ago.

He is very obedient and can be trained to almost any kind of work. In olden days his tail was amputated to distinguish him as a pastoral dog, for which no tax was charged, and a long process of breeding from tail-less animals is responsible for the fact that most Bob Tail pups are born tail-less today (Darwin is right you see!)

These days the Bob Tail is as often kept as a family pet as a farm assistant.

And now we come to Police dog: first of all the Alsatian, one of India's most popular dogs. And they seem to do well here, except that they are apt to be a bit leggy, instead of low on the ground as the Continental specimens. And few out here have really good coats. This is probably due to the foolish habit of shaving them in the summer, which not only makes them thoroughly ashamed of themselves, but allows the heat to blaze down on their

unprotected skins, and starts skin trouble. I always say that the practise of shaving dogs in summer in India supports the vets for the rest of the year.

The coat should be thinned out with plucking in summer, but never clipped. Alsations, come under the double heading of police and pastoral dogs.

Fierce wordy battles are raged between Alsatian owners as to whether the breed has ever had anything to do with the wolf, and if it is more temperamental than any other breed.

It has been quite definitely established that wolves (whether designedly or not) were crossed with German sheep dogs in 1887—and the Alsatian evolved.

The prejudice some people have, chiefly from funk, about the treachery of Alsations is a fatuous exaggeration. Properly brought up he is a reliable and trustworthy playmate for a child.

His original name, Chien de Berger d' Alsace, is really more correct, for he first saw light in the mountains of Alsace Lorraine, though when this became German property, the breed was modified. The Belgians first recognized his value as a sheep dog, and he gradually became popular on the Continent, and then suddenly leapt into fame in England.

Dobermans, another German breed which has been tried and not found wanting in Palestine and South Africa. In the latter country they are used exclusively as police dogs. They are not very beautiful, but wonderfully intelligent, and being short coated, are more suitable for a hot country.

But pride of place to my mind in police and war work goes to the Boxer—now so extensively used in the Western Desert as guards; I have myself supplied over eighty. A fairly recent evolution of the bull dog, great dane cross, he has a broad and powerful muzzle but graceful neck and shoulders. He is much more flexible than the Bull dog, a powerful but not clumsy dog.

Courage and fighting spirit are his birthright, he is easily trained, can track, attacks on a single word of command, jumps incredible heights and is also quite a good messenger dog. And, in whatever he has learnt he is entirely reliable.

Affectionate, loyal and courageous to a degree the Boxer (picture on cover page) is my favourite dog.

I strongly condemn the practice of cutting a Boxer's ears which is so popular in Palestine. Colours are red, brindle and grey, and white should not predominate.

Hounds and Coursing dogs

I am going now to talk to you about hunting dogs and dogs of the track—lumped together in dog circles as Sporting Breeds.

We'll discuss the hunting dogs first and lead off with the breed that from earliest dogs has been used to track fugitives—the Bloodhound.

Sir Walter Scott describes them as:

“dogs of black St. Hubert's breed
Unmatched for courage, breath and speed.”

This original breed of black Bloodhounds is supposed to have been brought by the pilgrims from the Holy Land. Today they are multi-coloured.

People don't, as a rule, keep Bloodhounds as pets—though Queen Victoria did.

They perform the duties of a highly trained detective, showing amazing aptitude for tracking when quite small puppies.

As pups they are very subject to distemper, but provided they have plenty of exercise the adult dogs are hardy.

And now we'll pass on to the giant of the canine race—the Irish Wolfhound—the largest and most impressive of all breeds—and a familiar figure

in the halls and hunting fields of old Irish Kings.

He was used, as his name implies, to hunt wolves, and today a descendant of his, the Scottish Deerhound, is used to hunt deer.

The wolfhound deteriorated in bone and substance and it was not until the end of the last century that Captain Graham succeeded in fixing the type. He discovered in Ireland three different strains of the original wolfhound, and by judicious breeding produced a fine bitch called Sheelah. From her some of the finest dogs of today are descended.

The wolf hound's job in life today, there being no wolves in England for him to hunt, is to look beautiful. You usually see him attached to a glamorous lady, fulfilling his part with dignified efficiency.

I do not think he is the ideal dog for India.

Perhaps even more decorative is the **Deerhound**—grace and majesty are in his every movement and there is about him the glamour of baronial halls.

But for him too the romantic days are over. Modern gunsmiths have robbed him of his glory. No longer does he stalk and pursue his antlered prey in lonely Highland glens. He too has become a pedestrian pet whose highest aim is the winning of a prize at a Dog Show.

The Deerhound is smaller than the wolf hound but otherwise very similar. He is a captivating companion, faithful, affectionate and sensible. He has a happy knack of curling up in a remarkably small space, so, despite his size, takes up little room, he has a small appetite, and is easy to exercise as he gallops about and exercises himself if turned loose. He is dignified and obedient when walking in the street.

When trained to their natural sport their strength and endurance is amazing. A brace of deerhounds once kept a stag at bay from Saturday night to Monday morning and they have been known to pull down unwounded stags singlehanded. In those days the red deer belonged by law to the Kings of Scotland and great drives that lasted for days were arranged for the pleasure of the court.

From all reports the salukis and greyhounds which are used now are not over-successful, and this kingly sport is the deerhound's whole "raison d'etre." He hunts, by the way, by sight and not by scent.

Less well known among the hunting breeds is the Elkhound, although he is recognized and classified by the Kennel Club and since the Elkhound Club started he has become more popular.

Is Scandinavia the Elkhound is used for bear and elk hunting as well as a gun dog. Unlike the deerhound he hunts by scent—and can scent his quarry three miles away. His family tree goes back to the days of the Vikings and his characteristics are intelligence, courage and endurance. He has a large square head, long muzzle and shapely pointed ears which are very mobile. His neck is short and thick and his chest broad and deep. He carries his thick heavy tail curled over his back. His coat as in most northern breeds is long with a dense under coat, and his colour is grizzle. He is not the dog for a hot country, nor is he happy just being decorative!

And now we'll pass on to less exotic breeds. First the **Fox-Hound** which was the first of the canine races in Great Britain to come under the domination of scientific breeding. The first record of a pack of hounds being sold was in 1730. And the Foxhound has altered very little since then except that he is now bred slightly larger.

Every pack of hounds in England bristles with tradition and etiquette.

Hounds have a language of their own too, and well I remember going hot under the collar when a friend referred to the pack of "dogs" at a meet. The Foxhound is not a dog—he is not even an

individual—he is just part of a team. He belongs to the Kennels of the hunting country in which his lot is cast and it is only by the courtesy of the M.F.H. that a hound passes into the care of a private individual.

Lovers of dogs who live in a hunting district may apply however to “walk” a puppy—that is take it into their charge and rear it until it is ready to be entered in the pack. This is considered a great honour and there is great rivalry to rear the most perfect dog.

Foxhounds are rarely seen on the show-bench. They are a breed apart—almost a breed of snobs.

Harriers: A smaller edition of Foxhounds, are used to hunt the hare either on foot or on horseback, and **Beagles**, a smaller edition still, are also used for this purpose—chiefly in Dorsetshire.

And last of this section—the **Otterhound**. He is a descendant of the old Southern Hound used to hunt the polecat. Today he hunts the otter—a fascinating sport as the otter is a wily beast with mysterious nocturnal habits.

The scent of the otter is the sweetest of all trials to a hound.

Every hunting dog goes into ecstasies over it

but the pure-breed Otterhound is the real master of the sport. He is a large hound, with a unique coat specially adapted for long exposure to water. His quarry, the otter, is the most powerful, the wildest and most vicious of all British animals, and an inveterate poacher of salmon streams.

To be equal to him the otterhound must have the courage of a Bull-dog, a Newfoundland's strength in water, a Pointer's nose, a Retriever's sagacity, the stamina of a Foxhound, the patience of a Beagle, and the intelligence of a Collie—a pretty comprehensive mixture!

We'll go on now to a breed which falls midway between hunting dogs and dogs of the track—the **Borzoï**, the long-coated, giant brother of the greyhound. He is sometimes referred to as the Russian wolf-hound, his original mission in life being the coursing of wolves in Russia, though he has long been a popular breed in England and the States.

Often standing over 30 inches high, and with a wonderful silky coat (predominating colour being white) the Borzoï is indeed a decorative dog—and seems to enjoy being decorative.

But the space allowed in his very narrow cranium for brain is so painfully constricted that

I find it difficult to believe he is possessed of much intelligence—albeit indignant Borzoi owners have assured me that he is!

The Borzois I have met have all been rather nervous and retiring, and very “one-man.”

Built upon stream lines, the Borzoi’s dynamics are terrific. So much so, that it is said to over-run its quarry in its native land.

And so to racing dogs. And by virtue of his almost unfathomable antiquity the Saluki must head the list. He is the only member of the canine race that the Moslem world does not regard as unclean.

And he is the original of all varieties of the greyhound family. He is a dog of the steppes and plains and his prey is the gazelle, the hare, the jackal and small deer. When coursing, the dog sometimes has as his ally the falcon who “blinks” the quarry and so reduces the Saluki’s speed handicap.

A beautiful and graceful dog, with feathered head and tail, the Saluki is a gentle and faithful companion. There are many varieties of colour, the most admired being a rich golden fawn.

A near relation to the Saluki is the Afghan Hound who performs the same duties but over very different country—the rugged hills of Afghanistan. He is consequently more muscular. He inherits too

the characteristics of his human associates—the dour Afghans, Pathans and Afridis. He is dignified and detached, and a nasty customer when roused. His eastern masters are much averse to parting with their stock, often resorting in their jealousy of their breed to sterilization. Which perhaps accounts for the fact that though imported to England only a decade after the Saluki, Afghan breeding has hung fire.

The Greyhound first became well-known in England in Queen Elizabeth's reign, when the first coursing club was established, in 1776.

The sport reached its height 11 years later with the inaugurating of the Waterloo Cup—the Blue Ribbon of the Leash today—although the public's interest has been diverted to Wembley and other stadiums where they can “go to the dogs.”

The greyhound is too well known to require description, but there is one fact about this living speed machine which illustrates his pace.

At full stretch, the impress of the Greyhound's hind feet is in *front* of the fore feet—a characteristic of only two other animals—the hare and the cheetah. It is also not generally known that his tendency to resent a sudden pat is due to an abnormal amount of electricity in his coat.

Pocket edition of the Greyhound, and evolved by way of the Manchester Terrier is the **Whippet**. He is built on the same lines and is relatively speedy—in fact over a short distance, speedier, being quicker off the mark.

Although whippet racing has never acquired the popularity of Greyhound racing, it is well patronized in the mining districts of Northern England and on the Sussex Downs.

The whippet is an excellent house dog—affectionate and reliable.

Non-Sporting Breeds

And now that group of dogs—chiefly large dogs—that we may classify under the heading, non-sporting. It may not be strictly true of them. Some of them may in bygone days have had sporting missions in life. But today they are primarily our companions—or perhaps aristocrats of the show bench.

And I'll start off with the bull dog breeds, whose original home has always been England. The oldest and largest of them all is the **Mastiff** who has lived in the British Isles so long that there is difficulty in tracing his descent and discovering the period when he was not known.

It is generally believed that he was descended from a large dog of Mastiff type owned by the Assyrian Kings and used for hunting lions and wild horses.

At any rate in Anglo-Saxon times people were ordered to keep Mastiffs for the purpose of reducing wild animals, which indicates that the Mastiff was regarded as a capable hunter. Later however his hunting instincts were apparently not greatly esteemed, for by the Forest Laws in Henry III's reign, the Mastiff was the only dog permitted to come within the precincts of a forest—all others being regarded as a peril to preserved game.

He was then used as a house guard, and also specially trained for baiting bears and bulls, and guarding flocks and herds.

He still remains our most distinguished watch dog—his formidable appearance, and penetrating voice giving an impression of ferocity which often conceals a docile nature—though he is a powerful and dangerous enemy when roused.

For those who go in for big dogs, a Mastiff is an excellent dog for India—short coated and hardy. The pups are rather difficult to rear, and are shy and nervous. They should be allowed all the liberty possible, but should be carefully trained and not allowed to get out of hand.

The Bull Dog: A smaller form of English Mastiff, was bred when bull fighting and dog fighting became popular in England, and the Mastiff was considered too clumsy. The object in bull baiting was that the dog should pin and hold the bull by the muzzle—its most tender part, and as the bull lowered his horns it was necessary to have a dog close to the ground.

When these sports were prohibited in Britain, interest in Bull-dogs faded, and at one time the breed threatened to become extinct.

But with the beginning of the dog show era in 1859, with classes for Bull-dogs, a fresh incentive was offered to fanciers.

The Bull dog of today is not so very different from his ancestors, of one of whom it is recorded that he fought 104 battles without once suffering defeat.

The Bull dog is not everybody's cup of tea! His ugliness either repulses or delights you. But he has a faithful following who agree that in his very ugliness lies his charm.

I don't think he's the ideal dog for India; owing to his peculiar nasal construction he is apt to suffer from complaints of the respiratory organs. He is however the ideal child's companion—one of the

few breeds that can with perfect confidence be trusted alone to the mercy of young children—a fact that is not generally known.

He is of course a fighter, and once the protruding lower jaw has imbedded itself in an adversary, the grip is unshakeable—which tenacity is only right in John Bull's natural companion!

As a companion a bull dog, preferably a bitch, which is more affectionate, is hard to beat.

Breeders in the past, anxious to combine the best qualities of the Mastiff and the Bull dog, evolved the Bull-Mastiff, but the result was unsatisfactory.

Recently however, introducing a cross breed, the breed has been fixed and recognized and has become most popular.

On the Continent and in Asia, various types of Mastiff and Bull dog now exist—there is the Spanish Bull dog, and the beautiful white coated Pyrenean Dog, the Tibetan Mastiff, the French Bull Dog and many other off-shoots.

But all are descendants, in different lines, from the ancient lion hunting dogs of the Assyrian Kings.

And to my mind they seem poor substitutes for the original English Mastiff and Bull dog.

A dog I should like to see in this country is the **Rhodesian Ridge Back**. Very few specimens exist outside Rhodesia, but the breed was becoming popular in England just before the war started.

It's a strange looking beast, sometimes referred to as a lion dog. It has a ridge of long hair along its back, otherwise it is short coated—reddish in colour. Fanciers of this breed are loud in their praise of it, but do not seem to know how it was evolved—presumably from some native breed.

The Poodle is commonly acknowledged as the most wisely intelligent of all the canine race.

There are the famous Paris Poodles who play cards and do mathematical calculations—and the Poodle of Pont Neuf, the property of a bootblack, who dirtied the boots of passers by, so that his master should profit by cleaning them! Even those who call a poodle a fop and a dandy have to hand it to him where brains are concerned—and circus managers always choose him for their tricks.

He's not a dog for an amateur, and his coat needs constant and experienced attention—but he's hardy and affectionate and very easily trained—by kindness. Harsh treatment makes him a coward. Poodles can be white, black, brown and blue—and are esteemed in that order for intelligence.

One of the best large dogs for this climate is the Great Dane, about whose origin there are only speculative theories.

Representations of a similar breed are found in some of the oldest Egyptian monuments.

Years ago a controversy arose on the breed's proper name, and it was simply in the "Foreign Class" at dog shows for a time.

Although classified under non-sporting varieties, the Dane was originally a hunter.

Opinions vary as to his suitability as a companion. Admittedly a badly trained Dane is a danger—he combines the excitability of a terrier with the strength of a tiger, but I have met some perfectly mannered Danes. And there is one good thing about him—he does not slobber from the mouth as most big dogs do.

The Dalmatian, or as he is called in France the "little Dane," resembles the Dane in conformation, but he is not a native of Denmark. Before the advent of the motor car he used to follow his master's carriage and live in the stable—and was called a Coach dog. He still likes equine companionship and keeps up an easy pace with horses without showing signs of fatigue.

He is my idea of a perfect dog for India—short

coated, of medium size, hardy and faithful—though perhaps not over burdened with brains!

He can be spotted with black or with liver and the spots should be round and distinct—about the size of a shilling. But don't forget the pups are born pure white. Lastly in this group, come two "rescuing" dogs, the St. Bernard and the Newfoundland, neither of which I expect to see in India. Their mission is to go to the assistance of lost wanderers in the snowy mountains—and many are the tales of courage concerning them.

The former get their name from Great St. Bernard in Switzerland and the latter from their native island—where incidently they have the honour to figure on a postage stamp.

The Little Dogs of Luxury

All over the world, there will always be people who favour small dogs—lap dogs as they are scornfully called by those who do *not* favour them. And real sportsmen some of these little fellows are.

Pride of place goes to the Pekingese about whose ancient lineage there can be no doubt, for pictures by oriental artists show him to have been the same in type and character 3000 years ago.

These little "lion dogs" were bred and jealously guarded in the palaces of Chinese emperors, and

theft of a Peke meant death by torture for the culprit. They were carried in the voluminous sleeves of the mandarin coats and regarded as sacred. No European had ever seen them until the French and British forces entered the Summer palace at Peking in 1860 and found a family of five of the little dogs left behind by the court. They were brought to England and one was presented to Queen Victoria. She was called "Lootie" and she was so small that she could lie at full length in a forage cap.

There five Pekes were bred and interbred until an outcross became urgent, but they were still so jealously guarded in China, that it wasn't until 1896 that a brace were imported—and they were smuggled in a crate of deer! They weighed 5 and 3 lbs. respectively.

Nowadays they are the most popular of all Toy breeds and are bred in a variety of colours and sizes. A somewhat unworthy prejudice exists about Pekes. They are intelligent, loyal and sporting.

Their eyes are their weakest point, and Peke pups are hard to rear, the bitch's short nose being ill-adapted for obstetrical operations. Those who have owned Pekes rarely favour another breed. Personally I do not care for them but am always

amused by that slight roll of conceit in their action—suggesting they are lords of all creation.

The Pekes near neighbour—the Japanese Spaniel, is nothing like a spaniel. He is very like a Peke—but shorter in the back and higher on the legs, with a rounder skull and shorter ears. And he is usually black and white.

He was brought to England from Japan by sailors and soon became popular, but he is much more delicate than the Peke and finicky about his diet. He is I think an old lady's pet—and an old lady with plenty of time to spare, for he needs a great deal of attention.

The King Charles Spaniel was introduced from the Far East by way of Spain during Henry VIII's reign and has always moved in regal circles. Tudors and Stuarts alike were fond of him and Charles II so loved and indulged these little dogs that he allowed them the freedom of the palace and was always accompanied by one or more of them.

Strangely enough they are equally popular as workmen's pets in the East End of London, and although one is apt to think of them as dandies they are sportsmen—competing with trained Beagles as rabbit hunters!

They are rather subject to ear trouble, but

otherwise hardy. Unlike most toy breeds, they don't yap!

The Papillon: So called because it flaps its ears like a butterfly, is a queer little pug-like dog very popular in the days of Marie Antoinette. It originated in Spanish America. It is a gay hardy little creature with an alert mind.

The Yorkshire Terrier: is what you make him—a microscopic lap dog—or a game little sport of decent size. His ancestors could bolt a rabbit and tear over the countryside. But today there is a tendency to make him a pomaded pygmy who sits upon a silken cushion and vamps the judge. Fortunately there are still people who regard him as a working terrier, a kind of pocket Skye Terrier and boast that he can rival a ferret as a rabbit catcher and tackle anything twice his size.

The Maltese is almost extinct now—the most ancient of all lap dogs of the Western world,—a favourite of the great ladies of Imperial Rome. Snowy white, with a long silky coat, the Maltese is definitely a lap dog—and only suited to cold countries. He is a delicate creature and the care of his coat is a full time job!

The Pomeranian: belongs to the lupine group—believe it or not—he is descended from the Samoyed

and is really a pocket edition of this breed—retaining all the balance and symmetry of his larger ancestors.

I do not like the breed. It is noisy and yappy and seems to be trying without cessation to solve the problem of perpetual motion. A dog with no repose!

Very different is the **Pug**, a cobby affectionate, and well-behaved little fellow. He came to England from Holland—before that he was probably the Happa dog of the Far East.

He is much more suitable for a hot country than any of the foregoing breeds I have mentioned, being short coated, handy—and quiet!

He is not related to the Bull dog as you might suppose—in fact the Peke is his nearest relative.

Then there is that quaint little foreigner whose snub nosed hairy face, and peering beady eyes do not appeal to everybody—I refer to the **Griffin**. They come from Belgium and are red, black and tan, fawn or grey.

Then come a host of miniature breeds—Toy poodles, miniature bull-dogs, Italian greyhounds, black and tan terriers and others—all pocket editions of the larger varieties—carefully bred for size and all of which I regard rather as freaks.

And now two dogs from the Netherlands—first the **Schipperke** who might be described as the Paul Pry of canine society. He is inquisitive and very jealous—very alert, with almost catlike agility and, another feline characteristic—he is a marvellous ratter. He looks like a little black fox—and has the distinction of being tail-less. His name is Flemish for “Little Skipper” and he is part of the crew of Flemish canal barges on which he runs up and down superintending the work at the lock gates.

The second is the **Keeshound**, another Netherland barge dog resembling the Pomeranian in appearance, but larger in size. He is a cheerful, healthy individual, convenient in size as a house dog and rather beautiful.

Last on my list is the **Daschshund**—but by no means least. For I consider him the ideal small dog for India.

People smile at him and refer to him as the sort of dog you sell by the yard. They think he's not a sporting dog. Actually I should have placed him in this category, for you've only to own a dasch to revise any such opinion of him.

His low-slung undercarriage was designed not to raise a laugh but to permit him to follow badgers underground—a job at which he has no rival.

Their ancestors turned the spits in olden days—and in Germany and Austria their near relatives the Basset hounds still hunt the badger.

Daschsunds have a wonderful nose and can travel fast, despite their short crooked legs—designed to use as spades to shift the earth as they dig themselves in.

They are wonderful dogs for small houses and flats, being excellent companions, full of fun, and if properly brought up, good tempered. They are easy to keep clean and always look well groomed.

Many people do not realize that besides the ordinary smooth coated variety there exists a wire-haired and a long-haired variety—though I prefer the smooth.

Miniature daschshunds are also bred and are most attractive.

That concludes my list of dogs—and I hope that those of you who have been hesitating about buying a dog may have found something in these chapters to help you.

The Perfect Dog

1. Barks at the rent collector, policemen and those demanding alms or subscriptions, but, discriminating nicely, welcomes with wagging tail the postman and tradesmen.
2. Is pleased to see you upon your return and bestirs himself from his bed to greet you, but does not place muddy paws on your white dress to prove his delight.
3. Cultivates a low, pleasing bark (for use on proper occasions only) as distinct from a penetrating yell.
4. Submits without undue protestations to ablutions and grooming, and does not immediately afterwards show his independence by rolling in the most evil-smelling object he can find.
5. Tell you by obvious pleading looks when he wishes urgently to make a trip to the garden, but refrains from scratching the paintwork off the doors.
6. Submits, if you demand it, to the indignity of learning tricks, and performs them willingly in

public—*not* sitting stubbornly on the floor, looking imbecile and making you out a liar.

7. Does not involve you in a row with the owner of the next door cat or the cantonment authorities, and restricts his chewing to bones (no shoes or carpets).
8. Never assumes deafness when you urgently require him.
9. Does not scratch himself just after you have informed your caller that your dog never has fleas.
10. Makes allowance for the fact that humans are unreasonable and inconsistent, adapts himself completely to your moods and regards you as right in everything you do or say!

The Perfect Owner

1. Does not expect you to look immaculate after a rat hunt.
2. Allows you to investigate good smells without reproof and without continual commands to "come to heel."
3. Does not dose you with foul smelling medicine directly you refuse a rather uninteresting meal.
4. Considers your self-respect and does not laugh at you or make fun of you in public.
5. Does not expect you to suffer without retaliation the uncomplimentary remarks of a canine imported by a visitor.
6. Does not keep you indoors for long hours at a stretch, paying no heed to your demands to go out, and then thrash you for an unavoidable accident.
7. Does not chain you to a certain spot regardless of climatic conditions, and forget to replenish your water bowl.
8. Gives you affection and consideration consist-

ently and does not treat you as a plaything—nor mauls and cuddles you like a cat.

9. Does not put you in Dog Shows, teach you circus tricks or other unnatural activities, content that you should rat and hunt and perform duties for which you were created.
10. Gives you with conscientious regularity your daily rations and walk—not on a lead.